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PENNSYLVANIA

» PARK  NEWS «

No. ~~26~~ 27

APRIL, 1941



—Courtesy Chamber of Commerce, Andover, Ohio
SAILING ON PYMATUNING LAKE

Pennsylvania Parks Association Philadelphia, Pa.

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"PENNSYLVANIA PARK NEWS"

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE BILL NO. 611

*Introduced by Mr. Malloy,
February 25, 1941*

*Referred to Committee on
Appropriations, February 26, 1941*

AN ACT

Providing for the acquisition by the Department of Forests and Waters in the name of Commonwealth of certain lands in Luzerne, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties for use as a State Park making an appropriation for said acquisition providing for the management of said property by said department and defining the uses to which the property shall be put. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of preserving and perpetuating the unparalleled beauty of the several glens which converge and from Rickett's Glen likewise known as Kitchen Creek and the surrounding area thereof all of said area being located in Luzerne, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties and for the further purpose of enjoyment of the same by the general public the Department of Forests and waters is hereby authorized to acquire in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the area hereinabove generally described or any portion or portions thereof determined by the department to be necessary the same to be laid out preserved and maintained as a State Park.

Section 2. The sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars (150,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Forests and Waters for the purpose of purchasing said property. No part of said consideration shall be paid until the title to said property shall be approved by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

Section 3. After the said property shall have passed into the possession of the Commonwealth the Department of Forests and Waters shall have full control and supervision thereof with power to adopt and carry into effect plans for the improvement, preservation and use thereof. The department may enforce such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth as it may make for the protection of life and property the maintenance of good order and the carrying into effect the full and proper use of said property as a State Park. The department shall also have power with the approval of the Governor to make and carry out such plans for the profitable utilization of the dead and down timber and such other operations for the profitable employment of said lands as may not be inconsistent with their full use as a State Park and which the said department deems to be to the best interests of the Commonwealth. Any moneys derived therefrom shall be paid into the State Forests and Waters Fund.

COMMENT

**Woodman's Axe Draws Closer to
Ricketts' Glen; Will War Scare
Mean '30' for What is Left of
Penn's Woods?**

BY HENRY W. SHOEMAKER
Altoona Tribune

A recent letter from one of the State's leading conservationists to the Pennsylvania Alpine club reads as follows:

"In regard to Ricketts' Glen, I have just learned that a second sawmill has been erected and that the magnificent groves through which the driveways led to the home of Colonel R. B. Ricketts, the old Civil War artilleryman, are being cut.

"I am very much distressed about this situation and those of us who love what is left of the forest primeval in Pennsylvania are making

strenuous efforts to find some means of acquiring the tract by the State before the mills get closer to the glen proper.

"Can the Alpine Club help in any way?"

A sound policy of conserving some of the beauty and economic benefits of our remaining timbered areas for coming generations should be authorized by Governor James and commenced soon, or else, as the newsmen say, "30" will have to be rung up for Penn's Woods.

BUY RICKETTS GLEN

"For a number of years those who have been aware of the rare charm of Ricketts Glen, in Luzerne and Columbia Counties, have urged that the commonwealth acquire it for use as a State Park.

"No area in Pennsylvania is more worthy of being made a public possession, both for its protection and for the enjoyment of its beauty by the people, than the gorge which penetrates far into North Mountain, with its numerous waterfalls, its feeder lakes and its stands of unspoiled virgin timber.

"There was a time when it appeared that the federal government might acquire the tract and develop it into a recreation area, but hope of fruition of this plan fell through.

"Now an opportunity presents itself for those who value Ricketts Glen and want the State to own it to do something about the matter."

"There is before the House at Harrisburg Bill No. 611 which calls for the appropriation from the general fund of \$150,000 to the Department of Forests and Waters for use in purchasing the Ricketts Glen area.

"It goes without saying that there are among legislators who will contribute to determination of the fate of this proposal many who know nothing of Ricketts Glen. Some, when the purchase of a State Park area is proposed, will feel it incum-

bent upon them to push areas in their own sections forward for consideration. It behooves those who know Ricketts Glen and who realize its unique character among Pennsylvania's natural assets, to assert themselves and make their wishes in the matter known at Harrisburg."

—*Williamsport Sun.*



ERNEST G. SMITH

DIRECTOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PARKS ASSOCIATION

A graduate of Lafayette College and Yale Law School. Enlisted as a buck private in the 17th Infantry in 1898. After serving in the Philippines, Cuba and China, he retired from the Regular Army with an officer's commission. In the last World War he served as Major and Lieutenant Colonel overseas, receiving the D.S.M. in 1919 at Bourges, France. Named an officer of the Black Star of France. On his return he was made Colonel of the R.O.T.C. Also a member of American Legion Founders.

Since 1905 he has been publisher of the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, now the Times-Leader, Evening News, and has served in many community and state capacities in the following organizations: President of the Wyoming Valley Playground Association, Wilkes-Barre Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce, Wilkes-Barre Historical Commission, Wilkes-Barre Airport Company, and Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association. Director of the Second National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Audit Bureau of Circulations, Wilkes-Barre Hotels Corporation, State Publicity Commission, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Trustee of Lafayette College.

Being deeply interested in the history of the Wyoming Valley, he carried on the work begun by the late Oscar J. Harvey and in 1927 published as co-author a comprehensive History of Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley.

In 1906, with a small group of friends he established "Kid Gardens" in Wilkes-Barre, a movement which ante-dated the Playground & Recreation Association, which he has served as president since its organization.

Always a lover of the outdoors and an inveterate hiker, he became deeply interested in State Parks and in 1932 became a member of the Board.

PYMATUNING LAKE

NORMAN S. POWELL
Resident Engineer

Pymatuning Lake is an artificial body of water created by a dam in the Shenango River Valley, a mile and a half north of the village of Jamestown, Pa. It is sixteen miles in length, two miles in width at its widest part and covers an area of twenty-six square miles. The dam is a protected earth embankment seventeen hundred feet in length with a maximum height of forty-

seven feet and an average height of twenty-seven feet. It extends ten feet above the flow line of the Reservoir at the Spillway.

In an article as short as this it would be impossible to trace the history of the Pymatuning Conservation Project from its inception in 1909 to the completion of the dam in 1933. Let it suffice that the dam stands a monument to the men and women who so earnestly advocated its construction. They rest secure in the knowledge that an adequate water supply and safety from devastating floods is theirs.

The Pymatuning Swamp has long been a landmark. It is the remnant of a lake formed by the advance and retreat of the ice sheet during the Glacial Period, in the valley of an ancient river. Gravel and sand deposits extending across country near the present dam and at the northwestern point of the swamp appear to be the obstructions which impounded the waters of this old river. Fine grained clay and sedimentary deposits in the area between these obstructions indicate lack of current and quiescence for a long period of time.

Under these conditions the Swamp developed. For the most part it was an almost impenetrable morass dotted here and there with hummocks of solid ground. These hummocks supported a growth of magnificent forest trees, both deciduous and evergreen. In the swampy portions were found not only the usual swamp life, but also rare aquatic plants. Animals and birds, among them many unique types made it their home.

The construction of the Reservoir has not wholly destroyed the condition which supported this life. Much of the Swamp remains above the flow line of the Reservoir. Here special attention is given to the preservation of the original environment and refuges are provided for the birds and game. That the Swamp was a favorite hunting ground of the



SHELTER HOUSE, PYMATUNING DAM

Indians is deduced from the many arrow heads and other implements found around and in it.

To the redman whose domain was invaded, we have erected enduring monuments by the adoption of many of his highly descriptive place names. Pymatuning is one of these monuments. Several translations of this word exist, but "The Crooked Mouthed Man's Dwelling Place" seems the most appropriate. It may have been the traditional dwelling place of an Evil Spirit parading in contrast to the Great Manito of Indian lore.

Within the State owned lands are two old forts—one now submerged. Authorities attribute the construction of such forts to a race of superior talents; a race antidating the tribes dominating the land at the coming of the white man. These forts remain mute evidence of the value even then attached to the surrounding territory by their builders.

At the time the dam was first proposed there were eighteen blast furnaces in the Shenango Valley. Each requiring from three to five million gallons of water a day for cooling purposes alone. This amount of water was greatly in excess of the flow of the stream in dry weather and while the actual evaporation was not large, repeated use led to a deplorable situation. In addition untreated sewage made the stream an open sewer.

The years have brought many changes in the Valley industries. Of the eighteen furnaces, five remain with only three in regular operation. Sewage disposal facilities have been so improved that there is very little organic pollution. Because of these changed conditions, a much smaller volume of water than that originally sought meets the Valley's needs. Hence it has been possible to foster the secondary purpose of the Reservoir, namely, its recreational possibilities.

To this end the Pymatuning State Park has been created and seventeen hundred acres of land on the western side of the lake have been set aside for it. A park development plan has been prepared and serves as a guide, though it may be modified to meet exigencies. The development has been slowed by lack of funds, but advantage has been taken of the services of the C.C.C., the WPA and the NYA.

To date substantial progress is evident. Reforestation has gone on over the entire area. Landscaping has been done within the park. More than a mile of hard surface roadway and several trails have been constructed; two excellent shelter houses built, wells drilled, power pumps installed, water lines laid to drinking fountains in the picnic areas, tables and outdoor fireplaces for cooking provided. Latrines of approved design are located at all points generally frequented. A tenting area was opened recently where campers may find all necessary conveniences.

A general park service and patrol has been established. Fighting brush and grass fires has become part of its duties. Fires are started by

sparks from the locomotives of the two railroads which skirt the area. They are particularly annoying in the spring and fall and have damaged extensively several promising plantations of evergreens.

Motor boats are prohibited on the lake. However, other forms of water sports are encouraged. Sailing is popular and the Pymatuning Yacht Club is a flourishing organization. The lake is stocked for the fishermen. Three boat liveries have been established and two hundred and twenty-five row boats are available for rent. Bathing is not encouraged as yet at the park area. It has not yet been possible to develop a suitable beach or to establish a life guard system.

An attractive boat house has been erected at Turnersville to provide winter storage for the boats, in it also is a small restaurant and several rooms for public use. The open fireplaces of these rooms add to the comfort of ice skaters and ice boaters during the winter.

In the upper reaches of the lake east of Linesville three and a half square miles have been leased to the Game Commission of Pennsylvania.



FISH-SPILLWAY, PYMATUNING DAM



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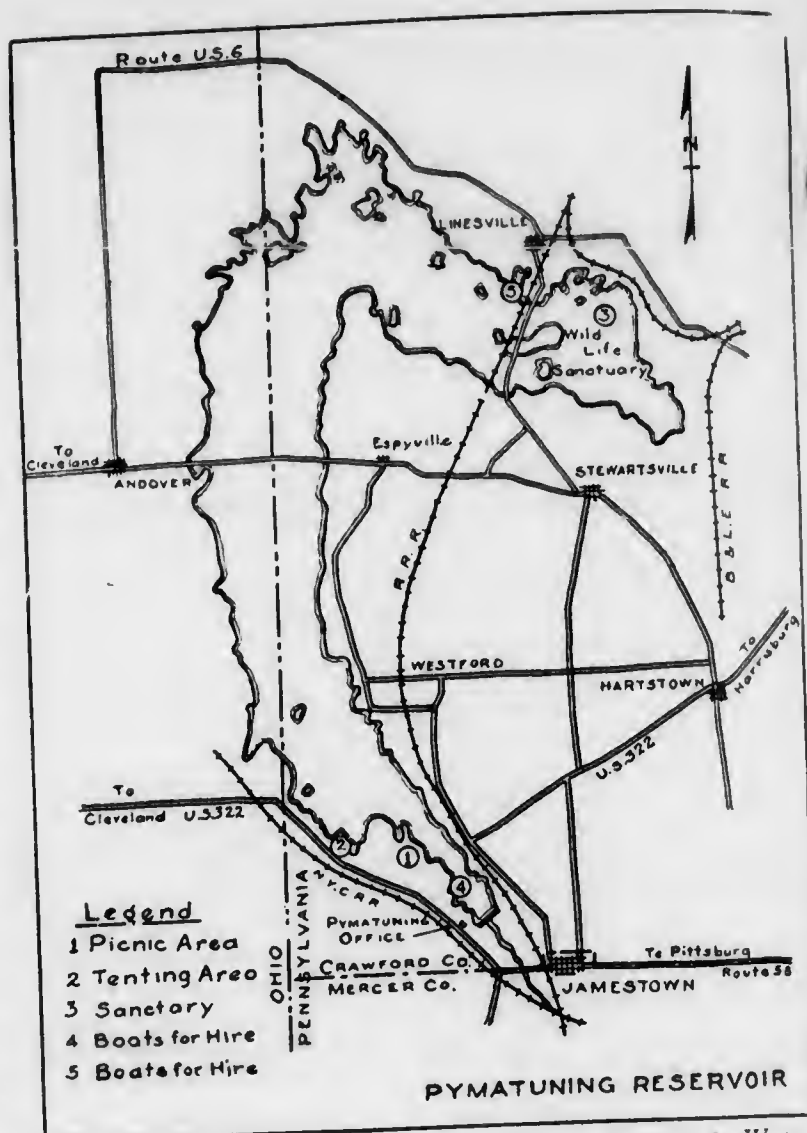
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FISH-SPILLWAY, PYMATUNING DAM

This territory has been converted into a game refuge and bird sanctuary. The Commission has been liberal in its expenditures and has accomplished much of a permanent nature. Among the buildings erected is a museum where specimens of all aquatic fowl of the area, as well as many of the predatory birds which invade it, are on exhibition.

The water of this Sanctuary is held at a higher level than that of the main Reservoir by means of a small dam and spillway through the railroad and highway embankments at this point. The most novel and interesting sight at the lake is the thousands of carp gathered in this spillway. They make an almost solid mass near the surface of the water and visitors amuse themselves by tossing bread to the fish. A great many wild ducks made their home in the Sanctuary and have become quite tame. They have learned where they can get an easy meal and frequently compete with the fish for the bread. The mass of fish is so compact that the ducks run across them to get their share of the feast. Many tons of carp are seined from this spillway and are taken to distant cities, where they are distributed in ponds and



—Dept. Forests & Waters

may in time be caught by budding Isaac Waltons.

STATE'S FORESTS POPULAR IN WINTER

The increased use of the State Forests during the winter months is becoming more evident each year, says John R. Williams, Director of the Bureau of Parks in the Department of Forests and Waters.

The appeal of the winter season has for some time been luring the people to the mountains in large numbers. This is especially so in the Pocono Region in Pike and Monroe Counties. Skiing, snow shoe running, skating and tobogganning are popular sports when King Winter holds sway. Winter opportunities for enjoying the forests are almost as great as in the summer.

Williams points out that the forests during the winter months offer a particular field of appeal for nature study and teachers are keen to appreciate the value of the trees for winter material.



—Dept. Forests & Waters

Deciduous trees are usually devoid of leaves during the winter months and the bark, twigs and buds are useful features for identification of the various kinds of trees.

HITHER AND YON

1940 Lackawanna County tourist income amounted to an estimated \$10,000,000.

Scranton the third largest city in the State and one which is therefore greatly in need of large State Park areas, is a gateway to the Pocono Mountain resorts as well as to the vacation areas in the Northeastern part of the Commonwealth; therefore it is not surprising that Lackawanna County should attract so many tourists.

SNOW FUN AT SUMMIT



—Courtesy Pittsburgh Motorist

Skiing is fast becoming the favorite Winter sport and local enthusiasts have splendid ski courses located within a few hours drive of the city. Shown above are two typical scenes at Mt. Summit, famous resort just east of Uniontown. Small photo shows how the ski tow hauls fans back up the hill.

Last year 83,699 overnight guests were accommodated in Indiana State Park hotels. Where can one find State Park hotels in Penna? A few of these would help hold the tourists from other states instead of making it necessary for them to pass through to get satisfactory accommodations outside of the big cities.

Haycock Mountain slightly Northwest of Ottsville on the Lackawanna Trail is being acquired by the Game Commission and it has been suggested that when not in use by the hunters some of the area might serve as a park.

This mountain is in the midst of a farming community and at a considerable distance from mountainous country. It is well worth a visit by hardy hikers and climbers. Its summit is crowned with rocks worthy of the name, some mere boulders, but others as large as houses and great care must be exercised lest a slip result in a crash and broken bones.

The New York State College of Forestry has recently issued Bulletin 21 upon the subject of the design and development of picnic grounds by Laurie Davidson Cox. This is exceedingly instructive and is profusely illustrated and should be valuable to all who have a part in the laying out and maintenance of picnic areas.

THE GRAND CANYON OF PENNSYLVANIA

It was on the 5th of October that bright and early, a party of four of us set out by motor to visit the Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania. In the Philadelphia area the foliage had begun to take on color and as we neared Pottsville and later as we crossed over the mountains and glided down into Sunbury we sensed the grandeur that we were to see further along our route.

At Lewisburg we crossed the Susquehanna and soon thereafter paused on Deer Mountain to feast upon the grand panorama of mountains bedecked with patches of scarlet and gold intermingled with the deep green of the evergreens.

Friends from Lancaster joined us here. They knew we were going to the canyon, but no plans had been made to meet on the way. A few miles further on we visited charming Lockabar, an oasis in the desert, where a club holds forth and where we were given permission to look at the deep sink holes in the limestone formation and amid giant hemlocks. A spring without a bottom, so it is said pours forth a strong stream of green tinted water which flows quietly past a monument to the last chief of the Susquehannock Indians and on into the Antes Creek.

Again on our way we crossed the Susquehanna at Lock Haven and were soon heading up Pine Creek little known except to those who travel its lower reaches enroute to the Condersport pike. For about fifteen miles the road is fine and then—well part of it was in the making and not so good. The foliage on the mountainsides was gorgeous and no description could do it justice.

Where Cedar Run enters Pine Creek we found a delightful camp site and soon were cooking our dinners and watching the trout disporting themselves in a nearby pool. The eyes of the fisherman of the party could scarce see anything but a day ahead when the trout season opens.



The inner man satisfied we hastened on as best we could over a stretch of road in the making and were soon in Wellsboro and a little later in the Leonard Harrison State Park. It is here that one gets the enchanting view of Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon through the bottom of which peacefully flows Pine Creek flanked by a single track of the New York Central—a freight line only. There is not even a roadway for several miles and the floor of the valley can be reached only by hiking.

Quoting from the folder published by the Wellsboro Chamber of Commerce:

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CANYON COUNTRY

"Pennsylvania's Canyon Country embraces an area of approximately five hundred square miles of the Allegheny Plateau. It is a country of steep rocky hills laced with deep valleys and rocky tumbling streams.

Practically the entire area, much of which is State land, is forested.

"Through its midst flows majestic Pine Creek, known to the Indians as Tiadaghton (River of Pines). Winding its way between the verdure-clad hills for over fifty miles, it has formed an awe-inspiring gorge which is now called 'Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon,' and may be considered the focal point of all the attractions of the Canyon Country.

"Geologists estimate that this canyon was formed about twenty-five thousand years ago during the glacial period. Prior to that time the drainage from this part of the country flowed to the northward via the Tioga River. The action of the glacial ice caused this outlet to be cut off and forced the great amount of water from the melting glaciers to find another outlet southward, forming the gorge through which

Pine Creek now flows on its way to the Susquehanna. It is said that a small dam at the head of the Canyon near Ansonia; would even now cause the direction of the flow of the upper waters of Pine Creek to be reversed, so that they would once again follow a northeasterly course on their way to the sea.

"The entire Canyon Country was once the hunting ground of the Indians. Tribes of the Senecas are known to have come into the country from what is now New York State in quest of deer, elk and bear. Many Indian trails crossed the country from the north to the south and a very popular trail is supposed to have followed the course of Pine Creek itself. Records do not show that this country was ever the home of any Indian tribes but was rather used by them for hunting.

"The first white settlers are supposed to have entered the Pine Creek country around the year 1795 at approximately the same time as the village of Wellsboro was settled. An exploring party from Philadelphia is known to have followed Pine Creek from its mouth up through the gorge and on to marshy land about three miles north of Wellsboro in 1797. At that time they found the remains of Indian plantings at the 'Big Meadows' near what is now Ansonia.

"Travel at that time was almost entirely by canoe or, in the winter time, over the ice as the steepness of the hills edging Pine Creek necessitated crossing and recrossing the creek many times for every mile covered.

"Even as time passed but few people settled in the Pine Creek valley as the topography of the land made such settlement almost useless. A few hardy folk made small clearings on some of the mountain tops and attempted to eke out a living but without much success. This is evidenced by the number of abandoned farms in the secluded sections of the country.



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IN THE GORGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

—Courtesy Keystone Motorist

"In these early years the entire section was covered with pine and hemlock timber but it was not until after the Civil War that lumbering was really started in earnest. Thousands and thousands of acres were denuded, the valleys of the small streams being piled full of logs and floated downstream on the Spring floods. At that time the hemlock was considered valueless but with the advent of tanneries this timber was cut for the use of the bark, the peeled logs in many cases left to rot where they fell.

"Soon the hills were laced with logging railroads and trails, climbing one side of the mountains and descending the other by means of switchbacks. It was in 1883 that the railroad was completed down the Pine Creek gorge which did much to open up the country. The lumbering continued until about 1905 when the last raft went down stream to Williamsport. At this time the hills were pretty well denuded of their forests with the second growth just starting.

"Soon the towns of Lectonia, Tiedaghton, Ansonia, Marsh Creek,

Asaph and other places along the stream, almost metropolises during the lumbering days, began to deteriorate and die away as the lumbermen moved on, until today nothing but two or three houses and perhaps a store now remain, surrounded by old foundations of other buildings.

"Again the country lay idle while the hills regained their greenness. Deer and bear resought the wilderness and the streams again became the home of trout and other fish. The land once more was given over to the hunter and the fisherman. The Com-

monwealth of Pennsylvania, with a conservation program, secured thousands of acres of the country and began a reforestation program. The old logging railroads were abandoned and removed so that soon the only traces were the roadbeds overgrown with brush, hardly noticeable except in the winter months when the hills were bare of foliage.

"As time progressed, the State began to open forest roads through the country to make the woods easy of access in fighting forest fires which several times have swept over parts



IN THE MOUNTAINS OF PENNSYLVANIA

—Courtesy Keystone Motorist



"In these early years the entire section was covered with pine and hemlock timber but it was not until after the Civil War that lumbering was really started in earnest. Thousands and thousands of acres were denuded, the valleys of the small streams being piled full of logs and floated downstream on the Spring floods. At that time the hemlock was considered valueless but with the advent of tanneries this timber was cut for the use of the bark, the peeled logs in many cases left to rot where they fell.

"Soon the hills were laced with logging railroads and trails, climbing one side of the mountains and descending the other by means of switchbacks. It was in 1883 that the railroad was completed down the Pine Creek gorge which did much to open up the country. The lumbering continued until about 1905 when the last raft went down stream to Williamsport. At this time the hills were pretty well denuded of their forests with the second growth just starting.

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

of the country. With the coming of the C.C.C. camps to the district, much of their time was given to further development of these roadways. It was found that the beds of the old lumbering railroads were ideal foundations for the forestry roads and so where possible the new roadways were made to follow the old grades, climbing up and down the mountains on switchbacks as did the railroads.

"Most of this development work was carried on on the westerly side of Pine Creek, since the majority of the property on the easterly side, which runs into tillable land not far from the gorge, was privately owned.

"Part of the land on the easterly side of the stream was owned by Leonard Harrison, of Wellsboro, who had many years ago built himself a cottage along the stream wherein his family spent many happy summers. Having spent many years of his life in the woods as a lumberman, he was a great lover of nature. From the property which he owned on the easterly side of the gorge there was a wonderful view of the canyon. Mr. Harrison was so greatly impressed by this view that he opened the property to the public, building an approach at his own expense. In his later years he donated a large section of the property to the State of Pennsylvania to be maintained as a public park. In the meantime he had installed picnic pavilions and look-outs.

"It was not until the past few years, however, that this spot became at all well known. The local people had, of course, known the place well for many years, it being a favorite spot for picnics. It was approached only by a narrow dug road until in 1933 and 1934 the State constructed Route 660 as an approach to the park. Further work by men of the C.C.C. camps made the park more popular until in the summer of 1936, it began to take on the aspects of a scenic attraction known far and wide. Furthered by publicity work



of the Wellsboro Chamber of Commerce, the Canyon Country has become one of the most popular scenic attractions in the eastern part of the United States.

"Other parks on the Canyon's rim, still more or less under construction, and not as well known as Leonard Harrison State Forest Park, are Colton Point Park and Bradley Wales Park. The first named is located almost directly across the gorge from the Harrison Park and has several look-out points and is supplied with picnic shelters and fireplaces. Bradley Wales Park is about four miles down stream from Harrison Park, also on the opposite side of the gorge. This park features a vantage point overlooking the old town of Tiadaghton, from which the original switch-back railroad started its climb into the forests. Both of these parks are reached by the forestry roads over the switchbacks.

To Leonard Harrison State Forest Park from Wellsboro

"On leaving Wellsboro, Route 660 passes through the business section of the village, past the historical Tioga County buildings, on the right, and the village 'Green' on the left, continuing through a beautiful residential section. Two miles from Wellsboro, on the left, is the Tioga Country Club, with golf course and tennis courts open to the public at a moderate fee.

"On reaching the Leonard Harrison State Forest Park, at the end of Route 660, the visitor will find ample parking space in which his car will be safe while he enjoys the scenic lookouts and forested trails of this beautiful reservation. The park is amply supplied with picnic shelters and fireplaces, fresh water and comfort facilities. Guides are available to help the stranger see the beauties of Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon to the best advantage. The Chamber of Commerce maintains an information bureau in the park for the benefit of the stranger.

Points of Particular Interest

"Leonard Harrison Park should be seen by every visitor to the Canyon Country. From Look-Out Rock, just three hundred feet from the park parking place, a wide-spread view of the Canyon opens before you. Coming upon it suddenly, as the visitor cannot help doing, it is awe-inspiring and breath-taking. Every season of the year varies the scene and each scene is beautiful. Some people prefer the fresh green of Spring, some like the more subdued green of Summer, many go into raptures over the varied colors that deck the mountains in the Fall season, and there are those who brave the cold of Winter to enjoy the snowcovered hills when all the contours are naked to the eye. During the middle of June, the mountains are especially entrancing, for that is Laurel-time and every nook and cranny has its touch of pink.

"Colton Point Park, opposite Leonard Harrison Park, is reached via switchback roads, from Rexford or Ansonia on U. S. Route 6. Colton Point Park has several look-out points which are favored by many visitors as the sides of the gorge appear more precipitous at this point. There is a large parking place at this park and ample facilities, such as shelters and fireplaces, for picnics in a pleasant grove of pines. There is also a trail from this park to Pine Creek which makes a very interesting hike.

"Bradley Wales Park, overlooking Tiadaghton also gives a splendid view of an entirely different part of the canyon. Here also are picnic facilities. This park is reached by switchback forestry roads and makes a very pleasant afternoon drive from Wellsboro.

"The 'Turkey Path' leading from Leonard Harrison Park down to the bottom of the gorge is a delight to hikers. Winding as it does, first in a zig-zag fashion down the steeper part of the mountain and then along past the rippling waters and sparkling falls of Little Four Mile Run, it is like discovering a new country entirely. The entire distance from the top to the bottom is about one-half mile but the trip is not advised for young children or elderly people who might be affected by the return climb.

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proaching we struck across country for Eaglesmere which we reached just in time to get a light supper and quarters for the night at the Flora Villa Inn.

The following morning although the mountain top was shrouded in mist we set out early for the High Knob Overlook, located on State Forest land in Sullivan County which maintains a commanding view of mountains, ridges, and valleys to the Northwest and South. The Northwest face of this mountain where on clear days the magnificent view is seen has a sheer drop of many hundred feet to the flat mountaintop below. The old lumbermen relate that logs from this area were rolled off this mountainside to the flat below. Since that time, a second growth of hardwood has taken possession of the area resulting in a stand of more or less even-aged thrifty trees. A number of forest fire towers can be observed on a clear day from this overlook. Almost directly north in Bradford County the Kahill tower is seen against the skyline. In a northwest position stands the Sprout Point tower in Lycoming County. In a southwest position stands the Long Ridge tower also in Lycoming County. The North Mountain tower is in Sullivan County and is situated about fourteen miles in a southwest direction. The Bald Eagle range near Williamsport is also discernible.

Alas on this particular day clouds so completely shut off the view at our feet that there was nothing left to do but descend the mountain until we came to an ideal picnic area on Dry Run—a development of a C.C.C. camp—where there are fireplaces, shelters and resting places alongside of a sparkling, dashing trout stream. Had time been more abundant we could have spent the day but alas we had to hasten on to the "Sock" and down it to Montoursville.

On the way we tarried at an old camping spot and refreshed our memories of happy carefree days of long ago.

And now the sun shone forth and that clear bracing mountain air and the brilliant foliage interspersed with evergreens threatened to root us to the soil and to make us forget that we must return to the every day cares of this life.

For dinner we stopped at the quaint Quaker Village of Penns Dale where we met with many relatives—and then we were off on the return trip reaching home near Philadelphia long before midnight.

To our many readers who have not yet seen the Leonard Harrison State Park we say see it this coming Spring, Summer or Fall, also allow plenty of time for the enjoyment of the many interesting side trips that are possible in the State of Pennsylvania which has everything but a frontage on the ocean and the proper number of State Parks.

UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

BY ADOLF MULLER
*Member Montgomery County
Park Board*

The Commissioners of Montgomery County created a Park Board, December 28, 1936.

In 1938 the County Commissioners purchased a tract of land in the valley of one of the tributaries of the Upper Perkiomen Creek, and some small tracts were added to it later, amounting in all to over four hundred acres. Within the three years just passed they have created and built an artificial lake of about thirty-eight or forty acres and prepared many acres of woodlands for recreation purposes. Altogether, they have made an improvement here in so short a time that it is one of the most remarkable achievements in the State of Pennsylvania.

Public approval and public use came hand-in-hand, even while the steam shovels, the stone masons and gangs of laborers were at work. There was no red tape to hold up progress. The County Commissioners



3000 CAR PARKING AREA

were one hundred per cent in favor of providing a real high-class Park, and a Park of such proportions that it can accommodate thousands of people at one time.

It was a raw sunny afternoon, when I mingled among the crowd and there were more than seven hundred automobiles present. This was just about the middle of the afternoon and the superintendent told me that there would be many more to come. On the ice on the lake were at least three thousand people, and it reminded me of last summer when there were over 7,000 people there and they were all clocked by the guards the supt. told me. Any nice day one can see such crowds scattered over the acres where trees provide shade and where there are many outdoor stoves provided for cooking.

There has been no organized publicity for this park. The attitude on the part of the Commissioners has been to wait till the park is really complete. There are a number of buildings to be erected for the comfort and convenience of the public. The secret of it all is that the County Commissioners have successfully established the finest park in Pennsylvania for its size and have been too

modest to publicize it to the world, but the public has made a discovery and the people themselves are giving the publicity to the park.

It is no extravagant statement to say that this is the finest park in the State. It is possible there may be another park equal to this, but I have never seen one and I have traveled every county in the State of Pennsylvania.

Roughly a tenth of the area is in water and the other nine-tenths is equally divided in forest and farm lands. Some of it is high and slopes in picturesque fashion toward the south, with here and there groups and copses of trees all together, as if a great architect had assembled all the desirable features of a park and brought them together here. In the forests there is an almost equal distribution of pines and hardwoods, with a liberal sprinkling of flowering trees, such as, dogwoods, redbuds, and many other popular flowering bushes native to America.

The last purchase that was made as an addition to the park is an old mill property. One of the pictures shows the mill race as it approaches the old buildings. An artist could not conceive nor compose a finer or more

beautiful setting than this little mill race. This particular feature will be retained not so much for what men and women can use it for, but for purposes of contemplation and for an object for the camera.

Really a great deal can be said in reciting the many features of this beautiful park, which has been

named the Upper Perkiomen Park of Montgomery County. Come to see it.

The Montgomery County Commissioners have taken advantage of the law authorizing the County to create a non-salaried Park Board to serve with the County Commissioners in an advisory capacity.



Indiana

The Indiana Division of Agriculture and Dept. of Conservation issues a monthly—Outdoor Indiana and twelve times a year we are deeply impressed with the splendid accomplishments of the park minded people of the Hoosier State.

Each issue of thirty odd pages is crammed full of news about their forty-four State Park and Forest recreational areas. Game Preserves, Fish Hatcheries and Memorials. Each issue is profusely illustrated and on the back cover there is al-

ways the map that shows the locations of the "Playground of the Middlewest."

Every one of Indiana's large cities is within reach of one or more State Parks, and her citizens use the parks the year round.

It is expected that ere long each park will have its herd of deer as these beautiful animals are increasing yearly.

Pileated woodpeckers frequent one of her forested areas south west of Indianapolis.

Practically all of the State Parks have been used in recent years by sportsmen, not only for fishing, but also for contests and field events such as swimming meets, bird dog and beagle field trials, archery tournaments and hunting with bows and arrows.



THE MILL RACE, UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK

Indiana's many streams, rivers and ponds abound with fish and afford excellent sport for thousands of all ages.

Nearly 1,000 persons can be accommodated at one time in Indiana State Park Hotel rooms.

State Park sports include, horse-shoes, bicycle riding, swimming, hiking horseback riding, boating, canoeing, shuffleboard, ping pong, table tennis, croquet, badminton, golf, archery. Some inns have craft and workshops.

Indiana's Conservation Program

1. Developing a greater appreciation of Outdoor Hoosierland.
2. Encouraging and correlating all conservation activities.
3. Perfecting artificial methods of wildlife propagation.

4. Improving conditions for greater natural increase of wildlife.
 5. Correcting and controlling the pollution of streams and lakes.
 6. Adding recreational opportunities through our State Parks, State Forest, and all other state properties.
 7. Further developing State Forests and Forest Nurseries.
 8. Restoring sub-marginal lands to their natural state.
 9. Fostering "Riverside Forest" plan.
 10. Furthering Conservation through Education.
 11. Striving to make Indiana a more attractive outdoor State.
- And they are doing a swell job.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin boasts of 56,000 square miles of vacationland, 6,138 lakes and hundreds of miles of rivers and 10,000 miles of trout streams and 172,811 acres of State Parks and Forests where you can tent or make your trailer camp.

Of the parks there are three classifications, State Parks proper, Roadside Parks or Waysides and State Memorial and Historical Parks.

Those in the first group are relatively large scenic areas. Devils Lake State Park (1,313 acres) is the outstanding bit of mountainous scenery in Wisconsin. Pattison State Park (1,140 acres) contains the highest waterfall, Rib Mt. State Park (324 acres) embraces the highest point in the State. There are twelve of the scenic parks (seven purchased and five gifts).

A beautiful 54 page booklet describing the above can be had by writing Wisconsin Conservation Department, State capital, Madison, Wisc. After you have read this thru and have taken your vacation there help us arouse our State Legislators to the importance of acquiring now all of the truly scenic State Park areas available. Soon it will be too late.

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"Never have we so needed our parks and monuments," said Secretary Ickes in his preface on "Parks and Peace." "The well-being of useful communities, equipped for play, rest and recreation as well as work, is one guarantee of America's safety for the future. It seems to me that our park program, sponsored by Federal and State Governments, is a program of peace, protecting and conserving both our natural and human resources. I am happy to have a part in it."

Georgia

How State Parks Are Set Aside In Georgia U. S. Travel Bureau

Following is a description, from a recent article in the *Atlanta Constitution* of the work of R. F. Burch, director of the Division of State Parks of the Department of Natural Resources in Georgia. During two years of office, Mr. Burch increased State Park acreage in Georgia from 5,000 to about 50,000 acres.

"When Mr. Burch walks into the office of the commissioners of a county in which land lies which he thinks the State should have, he stands up straight, takes a deep breath and starts to talk. As he talks, the commissioners begin to see vision taking shape before their eyes—of an Indian mound giving up its dead, of Indians' tepees springing up, of Indian campfires burning in the autumn dusk. They see great forests of mighty trees in which the buck and the doe prance freely and without fear.

"When Mr. Burch has finished, with a sort of dazed look in their eyes, they vote the necessary appropriation to buy the piece of land he wants and present it, free to the State. Sometimes Mr. Burch does not work with commissioners. Sometimes he goes directly to individual owners, throws back his head and begins to talk. The result is always the same. The State gets what it wants."

STATE PARK RECREATIONAL AREAS

By CHAS. A. R. McDOWELL,
Collaborator

Division of Negro Activities

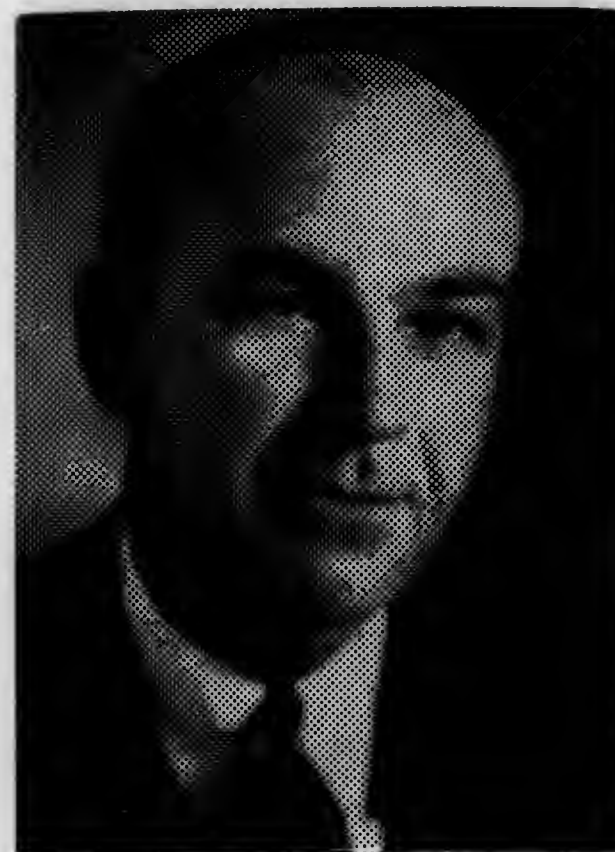
Recent inquiries have indicated marked interest in State park areas for Negroes. This Division has compiled data on such areas in various Southern States. Recreational areas have been established or projected in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee, and we give below a few scattered items to show the general trend of developments.

Watson State Park, located seven miles northwest of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has been developed as a recreational area for Negroes, on land donated by Dr. J. B. Watson, president of the A. M. & N. College at Pine Bluff. . . The Florida Parkway and Recreational Area Study has recommended that recreational areas be acquired and developed by State or County agencies within 15 miles of Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Pensacola, Marianna and Tallahassee. . . In South Carolina, the State Commission of Forestry has set aside the northern end of the 5,000-acre State Park property comprising all of Hunting Island, off Beaufort, as a Negro State Park. The beach on Hunting Island is one of the finest on the Atlantic Coast, from Georgia northward. It is smooth, hard, and at low tide 400 to 600 feet wide. Mr. C. H. Schaeffer, Assistant State Forester writes as follows: "If we are able to operate these two parks (referring also to another area in Greenwood State Park) in a satisfactory and economical manner, other sections will provide suitable areas and ways and means will be found to finance the operation of additional parks."

It has, of course, not been possible in this brief compass to do more than mention a few examples and instances. We shall be glad, however,

to send a more complete report on request to the New York office of the U. S. Travel Bureau.

NEW KEYSTONE PRESIDENT



—Courtesy Pittsburgh Motorist

J. MAXWELL SMITH

former Secretary of the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia has been elected President of that organization to succeed the late J. Borton Weeks. Mr. Smith is very active in the state and national motoring affairs and has frequently attended the annual meetings of the Pittsburgh Motor Club. Mr. Smith was also named President of the Keystone Automobile Club Casualty, Fire and Acceptance Companies.

WANTED

Gifts of money to enable us to carry on a much more active campaign for State Parks in our great Commonwealth. Money is needed for legislative work; for radio talks; for the preparation of really worth while colored movie films and Kodachrome slides which can be shown throughout the State; for newspaper articles and illustrations therefore; and for material for Women's clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls and other organizations already interested in the out-of-doors in Pennsylvania.

If you feel the urge to help us, contributions can be sent to our

treasurer. Small amounts will be greatly appreciated and large ones in proportion. And remember the Pennsylvania Parks Association in your wills if you hesitate to contribute now.

Pennsylvania, one of the leaders among the States in forestry work, has, as yet, scarcely realized her responsibilities with respect to providing adequate out-of-door playgrounds for her rapidly increasing population.

Maintained and administered by the Bureau of Parks under the Department of Forestry are about 28 Recreation Areas or Parks, few however which qualify as State Forest Parks and most are too far removed for week-end enjoyment from the present populous areas, especially in southeastern and western Pennsylvania.

On the other hand, New York has about seventy State Parks, comprising a vast acreage that extends from the sandy beaches of Long Island to the mountain peaks of the Adirondacks, to the isle-studded St. Lawrence, and to the glens and cascades of the central and western counties.

Recreation has, within a few years, become recognized by law as a distinct State function in nearly every State and many of them have already embarked upon programs of park development.

In 1930 a small group of men representing Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and other cities, met at Harrisburg to discuss the question of the formation of a Parks Association.

A second meeting was held in Philadelphia at which an organization was effected and the name of Pennsylvania Parks Association adopted.

We now solicit the aid of the citizens of our great Commonwealth that we may carry out our extensive

program so that our people may be provided with places for rest and recreation within short distances of all our big centers of population.

It will be our aim to preserve many of our forest parks in their primitive beauty, while those adjacent to large cities may be equipped for swimming and athletic games in summer and for winter sports in season.

With a strong organization, co-operating closely with our public officials, it should thus be possible to provide many such opportunities for healthful enjoyment of outdoor life by our fellow citizens.

With your application for membership, won't you kindly send us the names and addresses of all whom you believe interested in the purposes of our organization? Let us also know of all large tracts which you think suitable and available for parks at moderate prices or by gift and within easy access from our largest cities.

PENNSYLVANIA TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

U. S. Travel Bureau

To speak of Pennsylvania, so its native sons declare, is to speak of America. For Pennsylvania, keystone of the Thirteen Original States, was the proving ground of American liberty. War overseas has refreshed the minds of Americans to this fact, and with travel abroad practically impossible, Pennsylvanians hope that Americans generally will turn their faces to its historic shrines commemorating men and things that "have made and preserved us a nation."

Pennsylvania pioneering played an important part in creating America. Here the Articles of Confederation were adopted, the Declaration of Independence was signed. At Valley Forge Washington and his ragged Continentals starved and froze during a terrible winter to come through

with final victories. On the soil at Gettysburg the bonds of the nation were severely tried in a fratricidal strife, yet strengthened anew. From the landing of the Swedes 300 years ago and the founding by William Penn the State has been a leader—rich in history, productive agricultural lands, highly developed industrial centres, a population of 10,000,000, and 45,000 square miles.

But for years the State neglected to publicize its gigantic recreational areas, its historic sites, and its scenic views. The State Department of Commerce now is seeking to secure a better appreciation and utilization of the recreational areas by merchandising the recreational appeal, the historic attractions, and the scenic views of the State.

Pennsylvania was one of the last States to set up a tourist promotion campaign. Now it holds an enviable position as fifth in the list of states, with a record of having received in 1940 somewhere between \$350,000,000 and \$400,000,000 tourist retail dollars, the State Department of Commerce announces. The tourist trade thus becomes the third largest industry in the State.

Sharply increasing volumes of tourist traffic from distant states characterized the 1940 season. Early 1941 activities indicate that the volume of traffic coming from other states will again increase this year. The healthy volume of imported dollars gives employment to many thousands of Pennsylvanians without draining away an equivalent value in products or resources. In addition, the State's income from its gasoline tax increased by approximately \$3,500,000 in the past year, or nearly thirty times the cost of its tourist and vacation promotion campaign.

Thousands of persons are "discovering" Pennsylvania, and even Pennsylvanians are rediscovering it as a first-class vacation land of the East. They are learning that expanding industry and prospering



ADIEU TO WINTER—FAIRMOUNT PARK —Courtesy Harold Palmer

agriculture have intermingled with the history and legend of a pioneering era that brought Pennsylvania out of the wilderness and made it truly the keystone in the march of progress.

As a result of the Department's successful tourist promotion campaign, Governor Arthur H. James has asked the present session of the State Legislature to make another appropriation of \$400,000 for two years to carry forward the work.

J. HERBERT WALKER

Thirty years experience in all branches of newspaper work in his native State have well-prepared J. Herbert Walker for his present work as Director of the Tourist and Recreational Information Bureau of the Pennsylvania State Department of Commerce. During this time he was a daily news editor, publisher of an outdoor magazine, outdoor writer, and sportsman.

An ardent outdoorsman, Mr. Walker has been vitally interested in conservation, wildlife, history, folklore, and legend. As a hunter, angler, hiker he has trapped over much of Pennsylvania. By motor car or train,

he has over a long period of years, visited all parts of the State, learning to know its scenic sites, its recreational areas, its historic shrines intimately and at first hand. Thus his knowledge of the State's appeal to vacationists and tourists is not only comprehensive but a decided asset in his present work.

The Commonwealth's tourist promotion campaign is directly under the supervision of the Secretary of Commerce, and the work of attracting tourists and vacationists is the specific task of the Tourist and Recreational Information Bureau of the Department. Walter D. Roos, also a veteran newspaper man and special writer, is director of publicity for the entire Department of Commerce.

National magazines and metropolitan newspapers have been used to carry tourist advertising. More than 1,500,000 pieces of literature—maps, folders, pamphlets, etc.—have been printed for distribution. The tourist bureau's individual requests for literature more than doubled in 1940.

In addition, the tourist bureau has colored motion pictures which are widely in use over the country. It

program so that our people may be provided with places for rest and recreation within short distances of all our big centers of population.

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enters exhibits in travel shows, circulates display cases with colored translites showing Pennsylvania scenes, and furnishes speakers to address meetings both within and outside the State. This year, the bureau's publicity will emphasize the value of Pennsylvania vacations in "reconditioning" the people to face the opportunities and problems of the present time with confidence in themselves.

ACQUIRES DELAWARE CANAL

On the 18th of December, 1940, Pennsylvania formally acquired the 60-mile-long Delaware division canal to incorporate it into the State Park system.

Governor James made the announcement as he received a deed of acceptance from the canal company requiring only his signature to consummate the deal.



WILD DUCKS—UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK



LAKE—UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK

END OF NUMBER

Number 28
September, 1941

PENNSYLVANIA

» PARK  NEWS «

No. 28

SEPTEMBER, 1941



IN RICKETTS GLEN

—Courtesy Hoyers Studio

Pennsylvania Parks Association Philadelphia, Pa.

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VICE-PRESIDENT—DR. J. HORACE MCFARLAND, HARRISBURG, PA.
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EDWARD WOOLMAN, HAVERFORD

ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1930

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP	\$3.00	} PAYABLE ANNUALLY
CLUB MEMBERSHIP	\$10.00	
CONTRIBUTING	\$10.00	
SUSTAINING	\$25.00	
LIFE MEMBERSHIP	\$100.00	

25c of Fee for subscription to "Pennsylvania Park News"

Any resident of the State of Pennsylvania shall be eligible for membership in the Association upon application in writing to the Secretary and payment of the stipulated dues.

"PENNSYLVANIA PARK NEWS"

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Parks Association, 35 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Address all correspondence to
35 N. 6th St., Phila., Pa. Phone, Lombard 7441.

ANNUAL MEETING

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 26th & 27th

1941

Headquarters—Sterling Hotel

BANQUET AND MEETING—FRIDAY EVENING GRAND TOUR OF RICKETTS GLEN—SATURDAY

Complete information will be mailed to all on our lists as soon as all arrangements have been made. Plan to be with us to celebrate the acquisition of what will probably be the finest park in Pennsylvania.

COORDINATION

ELLWOOD B. CHAPMAN

Members of the Pennsylvania Parks Association have just given a wonderful illustration of the meaning of COORDINATION in securing the passage of the Bill providing for the preservation of Ricketts Glen: seldom, if ever, has there been better team-work.

When H. R. 611 was first introduced by Representative Malloy, several members of the legislature, even tho recognizing the merit of the proposal, shook their heads skeptically about the possibility of securing an appropriation at such a time.

But our members were not to be easily discouraged: they realized the size of the task they were about to undertake and then set to work to do it. The officers of our Association themselves were surprised to learn from senators and representatives of the numerous calls that had been made upon them at their homes by many of their constituents.

One of the most gratifying aspects of the case was the unselfish devotion to the cause exhibited by such a great number of citizens; not only residents of Luzerne and adjacent counties, who might have a personal interest owing to the nearness of the Glen, but also of Bucks County, Allegheny, Clinton, Washington, in fact of nearly every corner of the state.

Another pleasing aspect was the entire absence of any partisan spirit; both Republicans and Democrats in the Legislature lending their aid when the merit of the project was shown them, and they realized the great danger of allowing the matter to go over till the 1943 session. Lumbermen are even now making inroads on the magnificent tracts of virgin hemlock.

It would be most difficult to apportion the credit for our success: our officers worked energetically and untiringly, supplementing the work of the rank and file of our members: many of the women's clubs rendered valuable assistance, too.

In both the Senate and the House, several outstanding members of the legislature, when they learned of the primitive beauty of Ricketts Glen, espoused our cause and worked vigorously to bring the project to a successful conclusion.

We are greatly indebted to Governor James for his final approval of the measure, notwithstanding the tremendous pressure from all sides for the most drastic economy.

The heirs of the Ricketts Estate have also been most considerate in holding the property off the market, while awaiting action by the state.

Colonel Robert Bruce Ricketts, former Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, preserved the Glen from the lumbermen's axe in recognition of its captivating charm.

His greatest hope was that it might be preserved for all time for the enjoyment of the citizens of the state. He would be delighted, were he still living, to see the fulfillment of the desire that was so near to his heart.

RICKETTS GLEN AND THE PENNSYLVANIA ALPINE CLUB

BY HENRY W. SHOEMAKER

Among the first outdoor organizations in Pennsylvania to discover the beauties and wonders of Ricketts Glen was the Pennsylvania Alpine Club, which first visited this "glory of glories" and wonderland back in 1919. In talks with Dr. J. T. Rothrock, who had visited the Glen annually since 1869, the members were given to understand that one who had not seen Ricketts Glen had not seen Pennsylvania. Dr. Rothrock who conducted a private school at Wilkes-Barre right after the Civil War, brought his boys to camp in the Glen every summer. In those days, he said, an occasional panther passed through, the wolves were about, and in the fall it was a signal that vacation was over when the flights of millions of wild pigeons darkened the skies. Dr. Rothrock smilingly stated that no boy after passing part of a summer in Ricketts Glen could help but be a first class naturalist, botanist, mountain climber and able not to get lost in the woods. There were canoe and swimming races in the Long Shawanese Pond, since called Ganoga Lake, at the head of the Glen, but bathing was soon over in this almost glacier lake, the highest body of water in Pennsylvania. In those days Dr. Rothrock was able to point out the camps and fishing stations of the Shawnese, along this mountain-top lake. From these outings Dr. Rothrock organized boys' summer camps, not connected with his academy, being a fore-runner of the Boy Scout movement, an earlier Dan Beard or Baden Powell. With

Dr. Rothrock's love of Ricketts Glen to guide, there is small wonder that the Pennsylvania Alpine Club, which was an outgrowth of the Rothrock Rod and Gun Club, an organization of young sportsmen and nature-lovers founded back in 1901, under Dr. Rothrock's patronage, turned their thoughts to Ricketts Glen.

After seeing it and exploring it, the desire was uppermost in all how to save it in its aboriginal loveliness as a bit of Pennsylvania primeval forever. In the same year, 1919, it was visited by Gifford Pinchot, then "drafted into Pennsylvania public life," as Governor Sproul phrased it, and the tall forester and ardent conservationist was "sold" immediately to the scenic and recreational values of this incomparable area. As a result of Mr. Pinchot's interest, and sponsored by the Pennsylvania Parks Association, the Alpine Club, and members of the Wild Flower Association, Forestry Association, the Bird Study Club, the Folklore Society Canoe Club, and kindred organizations, began the series of efforts and attempted legislation the ill-success of which seemed baffling at times, but the sponsors of Ricketts Glen know no such thing as discouragement, until at last a Governor knowing more of the need to save the Glen than mere hearsay, signed the bill.

So the special object of the Pennsylvania Parks' Association's definite program, first honors must go to this determined membership who fought solidly until the end was won, but it is to Governor James, whose signature was the last word in accomplishment, will go eternal grateful remembrance. The Pennsylvania Alpine Club will celebrate the victory at Judge Marion D. Patterson's estate, in Blair County, on September 20, when the Judge, a great naturalist, will extol the Glen and suitable resolutions commending the Parks Association and Governor

James will be passed. The Canoe Club has already waged a two-day outing on the Swatara near Harrisburg, when the conservationist, Governor James, and parks officials were signally praised.

For many years the Pennsylvania Alpine Club staged annual hikes and nature study outings to Ricketts Glen, each of these visits making the membership more solidly determined to see it acquired and saved by the State.

COL. HENRY W. SHOEMAKER A PENNSYLVANIA PARKS ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE

Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker was born in New York City, February 25, 1883, but spent considerable time winter and summer at his mother's old home in the mountains of Clinton County, Pennsylvania, where his maternal ancestor Michael Quigley settled in 1768. There, in the company of hunters, trappers, lumbermen and backwoodsmen, he heard stories of the state's past glories and became an enthusiastic supporter of efforts to protect the scenic beauties of Pennsylvania and conserve wild life and maintain the flow of pure water by saving the timber at the watersheds.

To supplement his observations, he traveled extensively in Europe, Northern Africa, and the Near East to study the course of forest destruction, stream depletion, and its resultant misfortunes to mankind. These studies he used as the basis for daily articles and editorials in the Altoona Times Tribune, of which he became the publisher in 1912.



HENRY W. SHOEMAKER,
Director of the Pennsylvania Parks Association
—Photo Courtesy John H. Gebhardt

In 1915 he was made a member of the Pennsylvania State Forest Commission by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, serving until he was made American Minister to Bulgaria in 1930.

In 1919 he was largely responsible, together with the late E. A. Van Valkenberg and W. L. Shearer of the Philadelphia "North American," in having Gifford Pinchot made a member of the State Forest Commission by Governor Sproul, and later Commissioner of Forestry. Mr. Pinchot, recognizing Colonel Shoemaker's love of scenery, parks and recreation, gave him the assignment of locating the present State Forest Monuments, Parks and Campsites, and choosing the names of these and the State Forests.

Colonel Shoemaker's various interests in out door life and conservation are borne out by his present membership on the Board of the Pennsylvania Parks Association.

He was also a former member of the Pennsylvania Geographic Board, the Boards of the American Forestry Association, the Allegheny Forest Experiment Station, the Finance Committee of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and has been President of the Pennsylvania Alpine Club, a state-wide group interested in forests, scenery, parks and wild life protection, and combating stream pollution, since its formation in 1917. He has also been president of the Pennsylvania Folk Lore Society since its organization in 1923, and belongs to the Larry's Creek Fish and Game Club and the Society of American Foresters.

He was a delegate to the International Forestry Congress in Rome, Italy, in 1926.

In 1939 he wrote the article on "Vanished Game" for the volume entitled "North American Big Game," put out by the Boone and Crockett Club, founded by the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of which club he is also a member.

He is Colonel of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, U. S. A., has completed courses at the Army War College, is a veteran officer of the World War, and has been an officer in the

National Guards of New York and Pennsylvania.

A lover of animals and birds, as well as trees and parks, he served for fifteen years as a director of the A. S. P. C. A. in New York.

By kindness he has exercised an unusual influence over animals and birds, training, riding and driving all kinds of wild horses. His timber wolves, now at the Washington Zoo, fondled him like pet dogs; and once in the Balkans he carried a golden eagle on his lap on a one-hundred mile motor trip to Sofia.

He is a member of the Board of the Conrad Weiser Park of Berks County.

STATE'S CAMPING AREAS POPULAR

The trend of campers and tourists to State Forest recreational areas this summer is far greater than any time in the history of the Department, John R. Williams, Director of Parks, Department of Forests and Waters said.

The Department maintains 192 cabins in the recreational areas in the State Forests and these may be rented for a limited number of days not exceeding fifteen. Demands for these cabins have been so great that all have been rented for the entire summer season.

The State Forests cover a total of 1,654,000 acres and afford the best scenery and the best camp grounds in Pennsylvania and are easily reached from the main highways.

There are now 3401 permanent camp sites on the State Forests leased by citizens of Pennsylvania at nominal rates. With each of these camp sites goes about one-fourth acre of land. This means that more than 800 acres of the State Forests are leased to campers, hunters, fishermen, and other people who enjoy the outdoors in the forests of the Commonwealth.

HITHER AND YON IN PENNSYLVANIA

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Parks Association held in Johnstown, Pa., September 13, 1935, Charles N. Thompson, of Buck Hill Falls, made a strong appeal for our support of the Appalachian Scenic Parkway as a Federal Park in the eastern U. S.

Since then he has been laboring unceasingly and a few days ago we were informed that the Pennsylvania legislature had recently enacted a bill which provides the funds for the survey of such a Parkway insofar as our State is concerned.

Secretary Stewart of the Department of Forests and Waters has announced that steps are being taken to acquire an additional 1000 acres around at least 14 of our Recreational Parks.

Reference was also made to the final acquisition of the 60 mile Del Div Canal for park purposes.

And thus little by little a great Park system for our Commonwealth is getting under way.

Pennsylvania's 92 Parks now range from an acre to those of large

size like Caledonia in Franklin Co. In the Department of Parks a five year plan of improvement for the retreats is being laid out.

On Friday, the 8th, Governor James, Secretary Stewart, President Ellwood B. Chapman, Vice-President Dr. J. Horace McFarland of our Association, and a score or more of others deeply interested in the Ricketts Glen project met at Wilkes-Barre for lunch and later inspected the Glen. It is hoped that acquisition may follow promptly so that no time will be lost in preparing the tract for an ideal recreational area.

Sunday, October 12th, is the date set for the Back to Nature Club to visit Ricketts Glen. This is an organization which has Philadelphia as its headquarters and one which hikes every Sunday, regardless of the weather.

It has been reported that a Hemlock tree recently felled on the Ricketts Estate was 925 years old. We have asked our veteran tree ring man, Professor Edward W. Wildman of Philadelphia, to check, for we had no idea that such aged trees existed in these parts.



LAKE—UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK, MONTGOMERY COUNTY

—Courtesy Adolf Muller

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LAKE—UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK, MONTGOMERY COUNTY

—Courtesy Adolf Muller

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK—480 ACRES FOR SPORTS OR SITTING
—Courtesy Adolf Muller

It is said that efforts are being made to get the U. S. Government to permit lumbering operations in the Tionesta 4,000 acre virgin forest area in Forest and McKean Counties.

It is almost inconceivable that any group should try to bring about the despoilation of such a magnificent stand of timber, the finest of its kind in the east.

* * *

Upper Perkiomen Park in Montgomery County, Pa., is not excelled by any other park in the state, so says Adolf Muller, one of the Park Board, and your editor confirms this view. Its 480 acres were at their best when visited the other evening after a light rain. Accommodations for the public are ideal and the setting is perfect. Forest, stream, lake and green swards make a truly delightful recreational area which is on Route 29, a few miles above Zeiglerville.

Recently the State Department of Commerce called attention to the many cool areas in Central Pennsylvania. These include at least 16 State Parks. State College is considered the hub of the region which

embraces Black Moshannon, seven miles east of Philipsburg; Colerain, on Route 45 between Water Street and State College; Greenwood Furnace, Route 305 east of Lewistown; Halfway Park, near Mifflinburg; McConnell's Narrows, Route 45 near Aaronsburg; Ravensburg, east of Lock Haven just off Route 880; Whipple Dam, near Pine Grove Mills just off Route 545.

Other parks popular for their botanical and forest beauty are: Bear Meadows, southeast of Boalsburg which is on U. S. 322; Detweiler Run, off Route 305 near Belleville; Joyce Kilmer Park, Route 45 between Woodward and Hartleton, and named for the war poet who wrote "Trees;" Snyder-Middleswarth, north from Route 522 at Beaver Springs; Mount Logan, a few miles southeast of Lock Haven; Mount Rainsares, Route 880 northwest of Loganton; Reed's Gap, off Route 322 east of Milroy; Alan Seeger, northwest of Lewistown, and named for another American poet who died during the World War; Tea Springs, just west of Mifflinburg. Picnicking can be enjoyed in or near these parks.

At Clearfield, on U. S. 322, is the State Nursery of nearly 30,000,000 trees. It is open to the public. The town is located on the west branch of the Susquehanna river in the midst of mountain and valley scenery typical of Penn's Woods.

Lewistown, on U. S. 22 and 322, boasts of the Narrows, a four-mile gorge through which the Juniata flows to meet the Susquehanna. The Old Stone Arch Bridge over Jack's Creek, historic keypoint in canal history, was recently restored.

Five caves provide a tourist holiday for thousands of visitors annually. They are: Alexander Caverns, a few miles northwest of U. S. Route 22 at Reedsville; Penn's Cave, 15 miles southeast of Bellefonte near Centre Hall; Woodward Cave, near Woodward on Route 45; Lincoln Caverns, four miles west of Huntingdon; Indian Cave, on Route 45 near Franklinville, 13 miles east of Tyrone.

TO PROTECT NATURE

Seventeen American republics have signed a treaty for the protection of birds and mammals and for

establishing parks, nature areas and preserving natural wonders, unusual scenery and places of historic and scientific interest. Migratory birds, going back and forth from North to South America, will thus receive especial protection throughout their migrations.

FATHER OF STATE PARKS DIES Major William A. Welch Helped to Lay out Appalachian Trail

Major William Addams Welch, 73, known as the father of the State park movement in the United States, died recently of a heart ailment.

As a park and construction engineer, Welch designed the State parks of Virginia and Kentucky, laid out a portion of the Appalachian Trail—the nation's longest foot trail running from Maine to Georgia—and fixed the boundaries of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. He had served more than 40 years as general manager of the Palisades Interstate Park system in New York and New Jersey.



PERKIOMEN CREEK IN UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK—GOOD FISHING—BASS, TROUT, CARP, SUNNIES

—Courtesy Adolf Muller



UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK—480 ACRES FOR SPORTS OR SITTING
—Courtesy Adolf Muller

It is said that efforts are being made to get the U. S. Government to permit lumbering operations in the Tionesta 4,000 acre virgin forest area in Forest and McKean Counties.

It is almost inconceivable that any group should try to bring about the despoilation of such a magnificent stand of timber, the finest of its kind in the east.

* * *

Upper Perkiomen Park in Montgomery County, Pa., is not excelled by any other park in the state, so says Adolf Muller, one of the Park Board, and your editor confirms this view. Its 480 acres were at their best when visited the other evening after a light rain. Accommodations for the public are ideal and the setting is perfect. Forest, stream, lake and green swards make a truly delightful recreational area which is on Route 29, a few miles above Zeiglerville.

Recently the State Department of Commerce called attention to the many cool areas in Central Pennsylvania. These include at least 16 State Parks. State College is considered the hub of the region which

embraces Black Moshannon, seven miles east of Philipsburg; Colerain, on Route 45 between Water Street and State College; Greenwood Furnace, Route 305 east of Lewistown; Halfway Park, near Mifflinburg; McConnell's Narrows, Route 45 near Aaronsburg; Ravensburg, east of Lock Haven just off Route 880; Whipple Dam, near Pine Grove Mills just off Route 545.

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PERKIOMEN CREEK IN UPPER PERKIOMEN PARK—GOOD FISHING—BASS, TROUT, CARP, SUNNIES

—Courtesy Adolf Muller

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

INDIANA LEADS IN PARK NATURALISTS

Park Naturalist Service is Improved
with One to Five Stationed at
Each Park

THEY CAN ANSWER THOUSAND AND
ONE QUESTIONS ABOUT BIRDS,
MAMMALS, AND PLANTS AND
GUIDE YOUR NATURE
TRIPS AFIELD

Indiana's state parks have more than half of all regularly employed naturalists in the United States. The Hoosier employees are a part of the state park setup. Their services are for you when you visit the parks. Most of them are employed with the parks during the spring, summer and fall seasons, but two of them are constantly employed throughout the year.

The use of naturalists often is the result of an evolution. For example, a fisherman may see bird life or observe plants along the streams or near the lakes that arouse his interest. His natural tendency is to try to find out what they are and something about them. He can be helped by a naturalist. The same development may take place in the interests of a hunter, a hiker or picnicker. Or an individual may have spent childhood on a farm and become interested in the endless chains of information about plant and animal life that, if followed out, lead to natural science.

To answer a thousand and one odds and ends of questions, and to lead parties on little exploring trips into the woods of the state parks, naturalists were employed. At first a nature authority would be stationed at each park. Then all the parks were organized, and today there is a head naturalist over all the naturalists in the state parks and a school for park naturalists is held. Before they attend the park school, they are already graduates from a college course in natural science.

Today the Indiana Dunes State Park has two park naturalists; Pokagon State Park, two naturalists; Turkey Run, four; McCormick's Creek, five, including the chief naturalist; and Brown County, Spring Mill, Clifty and Shakamak Parks each one naturalist.

To make the naturalists available to the park visitors, there must be a central headquarters, or a place where interested persons can get in touch with him or her. This place is always the inn or lodge on the park, and the naturalist is for the use of all park visitors whether they are campers, picnickers or inn or cottage guests.

The naturalist has scheduled trips along the trails that are available to all park visitors. Some of these are made in the early morning; others in the middle of the day. The naturalist varies these trips according to the season and what plants, birds and mammals may be expected to be found at the time. Any park visitor can learn this schedule at any time for any park by calling at the park inn or lodge, or, as at Shakamak, at the tavern, and making inquiry. Often the schedule is posted on a bulletin board.

In addition to guiding nature exploring trips, the naturalists keep records of the time of appearance of birds, the time of nesting, the date when bird songs cease, the time of migration, when flowers bloom and many other items of fact that, with the years, will make important information for the park visitor and probably add data for the scientist.

CONSERVATION AND DEFENSE (Emergency Conservation Committee) Conservation is Defense

In the midst of preparations for defense, conservation becomes a foremost patriotic duty. Now, when the wealth of nations is consumed in violent conflict, when millions of

helpless people are suffering cruel want and actual starvation, it behooves us to guard our natural resources from waste, extravagance and hysteria. The pressure of world sorrow makes all that sustains the spirit infinitely precious. Our rocks and rills, our woods and templed hills are riches not merely to be sung about; they should be objects of our most painstaking care. Now is the time to keep every stream free from pollution, and to protect our forests and watersheds that our farmland may be fertile. And we should give more than our usual thought to the birds and animals that belong to forest and meadow, lowland and mountain. For nature is a unity, each part dependent on the whole, the whole dependent on every part. And that whole is our "land of liberty," unsurpassed in intimate beauty and wild grandeur.

For defense, for the safeguarding of our highest ideals of democracy, we urge conservationists to continue to give generously of money and personal interest for the protection of forests, soil and wild life.

PENNA. CLUBWOMEN ACTIVE IN CONSERVATION

Mrs. NORAH A. STADDEN

August 14, 1941.

As the outgoing State Chairman of the Department of Conservation and Gardens for the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs I made up, last May, a general report covering the Conservation activities of our Pennsylvania Club women during the three year period of my term of office. Since a major part of our program during those three years was given to State Park study, I believe a portion of my report will be of interest here.

As the result of a general questionnaire sent to each of our 813 clubs, I found that 526 clubs had been actively engaged in work for Conservation. Each club had been asked the following question: "Would your clubs support a program providing for further State Park development for Pennsylvania?" And 360 clubs replied, "Yes." Rating each club membership as 30 (which is low) this represents about 10,000 women.

Another item of importance to those of us concerned about State Parks for Pennsylvania is the fact that answers to this questionnaire show a great many junior clubwomen are interested in State Parks. These junior members are young women ranging in age from 18 to 30 and 35 years.

The March issue of the Federation's magazine, "The Pennsylvania Clubwomen," carried a fine article about Ricketts Glen, by Dr. J. Horace McFarland, as well as other publicity setting forth the perilous status of this tract, and later it was most encouraging to find members of the junior group going to their legislators in behalf of Ricketts Glen.

During the Annual Convention of the Federation held in Philadelphia in May, a great deal of interest was shown by attending delegates for the preservation of Ricketts Glen as well as an interest in already existing State Parks, and it is to be hoped that this interest will grow into real support for a State Park program for Pennsylvania.

CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Nora A. Stadden, of Bartonsville, Pa., has been appointed Chairman of Conservation in our Parks Association and is now actively engaged in trying to interest the Womens' Clubs in our work.



Upper left and right—LAKE ONONDAGA, NORTH MOUNTAIN
Lower left and right—KITCHEN CREEK FALLS, LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.



Upper left and right—LAKE ONATE, NORTH MOUNTAIN
Lower left and right—KITCHEN CREEK FALLS, LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

IT PAYS TO PLAY Ediphone

Recently, we heard from a busy executive about the article we published a few months ago entitled, "First Aid to the Tired Business Man."

"I agree that the country's current program demands keen brains and agile bodies," he wrote, "but then you go on to suggest that we cut down on interviews, eat candy and try resting. Well, that may be good advice—but *you* try resting when you have work piled high for months ahead!"

Our point—and we stick to it—is: we certainly would try resting. If our gentle reader doesn't think that's sound advice, let him tackle those piles of work without resting.

We'll go even further than prescribing mere *rest* at strategic intervals. We urge you to get out and *play*.

Health statistics prove that efficiency decreases as you stretch your normal working period. Britain has decreed a 6 day, instead of a 7 day working week—and its engineers find production has *increased*.

Some of the busiest men in our history have found it pays to play. While John Quincy Adams was President he was often known to slip away from his presidential duties to take a plunge in the Potomac, refreshing himself from the heavy responsibilities of office. The real popularizer of swimming was Benjamin Franklin.

Americans at this very moment are spending over 4 billion dollars annually in pursuit of their favorite sports... 12,000,000 men and women go fishing—3,000,000 hunt—3,500,000 golf—5,000,000 bowl—750,000 go boating...

But the fact is, many of us, as we leave our youth behind, have to relearn how to play. And one of the first steps is finding some sport we like to play because we are good at it. Many a business man, after

trying golf, gave up the outdoors because he proved a duffer. Don't let that happen to you. Try tennis, horseback riding, fishing; keep at it 'til you find a sport that seems to "click" with *you*. It will be a magnet that pulls the "iron man" in you away from your desk. You will return to it with a keener mind in a stronger body. You will be better equipped to carry the heavier burdens of our time.

AMERICAN PARK FACILITIES

In an effort to ascertain the extent of the growth of American park facilities, a comprehensive survey of the progress of the park movement in the cities and counties of the United States during the five-year period ending December 31, 1940, is being conducted by the National Park Service.

Detailed questionnaires are being sent to 3,800 cities with populations over 2,500 and to 1,600 counties with park systems or located in states with legislation providing for county systems. Thirty-eight states have such legislation.

The survey schedule calls for the assembly and analysis of questionnaire replies during the summer and publication of a comprehensive report in the fall. This report will indicate trends in the park and recreation movement as it affects cities and counties, make known parks which have been acquired in the last five years, and provide data on the nature and number of park improvements and public use of park facilities.

"Similar surveys," explained Mr. Drury, Director, "have been conducted every five years since 1925. The results of these studies have been of great value to park agencies in planning development of their systems and in increasing and improving their service to the public.

"It is opportune," he continued, "that the present study be conducted

this year because of the importance of recreation in relation to the defense program. The needs and opportunities for enlarged service will result in greater demands on every park agency in the immediate future."

The National Park Service is conducting the study with the cooperation of the National Recreation Association and the American Institute of Park Executives. The Director of the survey is George D. Butler, of the Recreation Association. A committee of the institute of park executives will be active in stimulating interest in the general purposes of the study and in the preparation of the individual reports.

Questionnaires for city and county parks are broken down into lists of areas, personnel, income and expenditures, developments, park use centers, park facilities and buildings, recreation activities, improvements and zoos. Facilities and buildings range from archery ranges to workshops; use centers, from amphitheaters to yacht basins; and activities, from archery to winter sports.

YOUTH HOSTEL OPENED IN PITTSBURGH PARK

South Park, Pittsburgh, boasts of its first youth hostel which is now functioning and available to hikers and cyclists wishing to make overnight stops, the State Department of Commerce has been advised.

The structure is provided with separate sleeping quarters, a kitchen and showers with a superintendent in charge. It is under the supervision of the Allegheny County Youth Hostel Committee which is associated with the American Hotel Associations, Inc.

Additional hostels are planned so that persons can proceed from one to another and enjoy the benefits of outdoor exercise and comfortable accommodations.

INTERSTATE LAUREL FESTIVAL

Pennsylvania's most outstanding blossom festival took place on Friday, June 20, at Wellsboro. There the cream of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York State beauty gathered in Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon country to pay homage to the state flower, the beautiful mountain laurel. Sponsored by the Wellsboro Chamber of Commerce, this annual festival opened a six-weeks laurel season in the Pennsylvania canyon country. From the middle of June until early August the mountains and forests of Pennsylvania's canyon country, threaded by the famous switchback drives, render a display of the Pennsylvania State Flower that is unsurpassed. Vistas of acre upon acre of this beautiful flower open before the visitor driving through the naturally wild country surrounding Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon. It is not at all unusual to find groups of deer browsing among the shrubbery. To the stranger, it is an amazing revelation to find such scenery in what has always been considered a very highly developed industrial state.

It was in 1936 that Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon was first brought to the attention of the traveling public. Prior to this time the locality was almost inaccessible and unknown to the average tourist. During the past few years the canyon country has been opened by means of many hundreds of miles of new roads. A new hard-surface road was constructed from Wellsboro to the Leonard Harrison State Forest Park, a distance of ten miles. This park lies directly on the rim of the Canyon, and is usually the first point in the canyon country visited by the newcomer to the vicinity, where are located several breathtaking lookout points, which offer views up and down the canyon. But a small portion of the canyon can be seen from this park, since the canyon is approximately 50

miles in length. There are several other parks located along the rim which are also well worth visiting. Through the bottom of the canyon flows Pine Creek, known as one of the largest creeks in the United States, for it is really a river. This was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians, and here, less than 50 years ago, the mountains bordering the stream were entirely covered by an exceptional stand of pine and hemlock.

There are now over 90,000 acres of State forest land bordering the canyon, and throughout this vast territory the mountain laurel blooms luxuriantly. No more ideal location for a laurel festival could possibly be found, for at laurel blossom time

the countryside is almost a festival in itself. The State Forestry Department, working with the Civilian Conservation Corps, has recently constructed hundreds of miles of forestry roads through this territory, making the entire region accessible to the motorist. These roads are, for the most part, constructed on the grades of the old logging railroads which once covered the region. It is for this reason that they have been given the name of switchback drives, as it was only by means of switchbacks that the logging trains were enabled to climb over the steep mountains of the canyon country. These roads are not paved, as the country is being kept as near to its natural state as is possible. It is truly a nature lover's paradise.



PINE CREEK WHICH FLOWS THROUGH THE GRAND CANYON OF PENNSYLVANIA
—Courtesy Keystone Motorist

POCONO REGION IS RECREATION AREA

This is one of a series of "See Your State" tours prepared by the State Department of Commerce

The Pocono Mountain resort region features golf tournaments, a horse show and a musical concert on its entertainment program for the last two weeks in August when vacationists will be seeking cool retreats in which to spend vacations.

The State Department of Commerce lists the Poconos as one of Pennsylvania's most popular vacation sections because of ideal climate, numerous lakes and waterfalls, beautiful mountain scenery and easy accessibility from many points. Dozens of hotels and inns plan special programs for entertainment of guests. Accommodations according to every individual taste are available.

Key cities to the section are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Stroudsburg, East Stroudsburg, Allentown, Easton and Bethlehem.

At Buck Hill Falls, in the heart of the Pocono country, a benefit musical performance for the American Red Cross was scheduled for Friday, August 22. Golf tournaments took place as follows: Tuesday, August 12, One-Club Tournament for women; Saturday, August 16, Inter-Club match between Buck Hill and Pocono Manor; Tuesday, August 19, Tri-Club matches for Women from Pocono Manor, Northampton Country Club and Buck Hill Falls.

At Bushkill, on U. S. 209 about 15 miles north of East Stroudsburg, a flower show took place on Friday and Saturday, August 15 and 16. It attracted many visitors to that section.

Mount Pocono, located about 15 miles north of Stroudsburg on U. S. Route 611, was the scene of the 12th annual Pocono Mountain Horse

Show in "the Arena in the Clouds," scenic grounds in that region. The dates were August 21, 22, 23.

Four state forest parks with developed recreation areas are conveniently located in the Poconos. They are: Childs Park, reached from East Stroudsburg via State Route 402; Promised Land, from Stroudsburg via State Route 290 to Canadensis thence along Route 390 to the lakes; Snow Hill Lake north of Stroudsburg just off State Route 290; Peck's Pond, just off Route 402 northeast of Stroudsburg. The state parks have facilities for swimming, camping, boating, riding and picnicking.

From Philadelphia travelers can take U. S. 611 at Doylestown to Easton and Portland. Between Portland and Stroudsburg lies the famous Delaware Water Gap which can be seen for miles along the highway.

At the northern gateway to the Poconos is Scranton and Carbondale. From Wilkes-Barre, State Route 115 enters the resort area, and from Hazleton U. S. 309 meets U. S. 209 at Lehighton and then leads to the Poconos. From Reading, tourists can take U. S. 222 to Allentown, U. S. 22 to Easton and thence northward to the mountain region.

The two Stroudsburgs are considered the hub of the Poconos which are often called "the playground of America." In the two Monroe county communities vacationists can attend theatres and shop in a typical resort atmosphere.

NORTHEAST AREA OF STATE NOTED FOR MANY LAKES

Always a mecca for vacationists, the lake country of northeastern Pennsylvania is especially popular during August when days are pleasantly warm and nights cool enough

miles in length. There are several other parks located along the rim which are also well worth visiting. Through the bottom of the canyon flows Pine Creek, known as one of the largest creeks in the United States, for it is really a river. This was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians, and here, less than 50 years ago, the mountains bordering the stream were entirely covered by an exceptional stand of pine and hemlock.

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

to warrant a blanket or two. The State Department of Commerce suggests this region as ideal for late summer vacation seekers.

U. S. Route 6 leads into the lake region across northern Pennsylvania through Towanda, and Tunkhannock, touching the northern tip of Scranton, thence through Carbondale, Honesdale, Hawley, Milford to the eastern border town of Matamoras. U. S. Routes 220 and 309 feed the area from both the north and south.

U. S. Route 11 enters the northern Pennsylvania region through Hallstead, and is flanked on both sides by numerous small lakes where summer cottages and water sports are available. All picturesque lakes, waterfalls and resort villages of northeastern Pennsylvania are easily accessible from both U. S. Route 6 and 11.

Southern gateway to this area is U. S. 209 (Milford Pike) following the course of the Delaware river northeastward from Stroudsburg through Bushkill, Dingmans Ferry to Milford where it meets U. S. 6.

Largest artificial lake wholly within the State is Wallenpaupack, touching the junction point of Route 6 to 590, and skirting the north side of State Route 507. This is an excellent spot for summer vacationing with motor boating, camping, swimming and fishing, the main attractions.

A few miles south of Wallenpaupack are Promised Land and Childs State Forest Parks, offering lakes and water sports for cabin tenants, campers and trailer vacationists.

Miles of mountains are thickly dotted with large and small lakes

that lie like clear blue jewels in green surroundings. Duck Harbor Pond, Lower and Upper Woods Ponds, Belmont Lake, Lake Como, Seven Mile Pond, Teduskung Lake, Forest Lake, White Oak Pond and Beach Lake—are only a few in the section around Honesdale, Forest City, Susquehanna, Carbondale, all a short drive northeastward from Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Montrose, on U. S. Route 106, is well-known as a summer resort being close to Heart Lake, Elk Lakes, Butler Lake, Silver Lake and Tingley Lakes.

Dozens of other lakes dot this section of northeastern Pennsylvania which is a drawing card for vacationists from Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

TOURIST TRIES RURAL ROADS, LAUDS SCENERY

A District of Columbia tourist suggests in a letter to the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce an interesting way to tour the Keystone State. He writes:

"Previously I had been over most of the main highways but this time I just started out without any destination in mind keeping more to the country roads often not knowing just where I would come out. In this way I was able to see some beautiful country spots which otherwise I would have missed."

From the tourist division of the Department the writer received literature describing Pennsylvania's attractions, many of which are located short distances off the main roads.



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON IN VALLEY FORGE STATE PARK
—Courtesy Adolf Muller

HISTORY OF VALLEY FORGE

Valley Forge, situated in Montgomery and Chester Counties, Pa., is notable as the Winter Encampment of General Washington and his Continental Army, December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778. The encamped troops, about 11,000 men, suffered from cold weather, disease and hunger largely through inadequate commissary provision. Despite this suffering and the death of about 3,000 men, General Von Steuben, appointed Inspector General by General Washington, drilled and trained the soldiers into a re-organized efficient army. At Valley Forge General Washington and his men received news of the Alliance with France May 6, 1778, and evacuated the encampment June 19, 1778, going on to victories in New Jersey and to the re-occupation of Philadelphia. The original encampment ground is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and by

legislative enactment May 30, 1893, "created for the purpose of perpetuating and preserving the site, to restore it as nearly as possible in its original condition as a military camp, and maintain it forever as a public place or park." Original stone houses occupied by General Washington as headquarters, by General Varnum, as court martial quarters, and by the Commissary are standing in good state of preservation. Three forts, miles of entrenchments, other military works and the original forge are preserved. Other interesting units are the National Memorial Arch, Letitia Penn Schoolhouse, statutes of General Anthony Wayne and General Von Steuben, restored soldiers' huts, bake ovens and hospitals.

It is a happy coincidence that here on these sacred acres, where in 1777-78 American history was made, has been established an extensive planting of the world's finest and most beautiful flowering tree, the Amer-

to warrant a blanket or two. The State Department of Commerce suggests this region as ideal for late summer vacation seekers.

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A few miles south of Wallenpaupack are Promised Land and Childs State Forest Parks, offering lakes and water sports for cabin tenants, campers and trailer vacationists.

Miles of mountains are thickly dotted with large and small lakes

that lie like clear blue jewels in green surroundings. Duck Harbor Pond, Lower and Upper Woods Ponds, Belmont Lake, Lake Como, Seven Mile Pond, Teduskung Lake, Forest Lake, White Oak Pond and Beach Lake—are only a few in the section around Honesdale, Forest City, Susquehanna, Carbondale, all a short drive northeastward from Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Montrose, on U. S. Route 106, is well-known as a summer resort being close to Heart Lake, Elk Lakes, Butler Lake, Silver Lake and Tingley Lakes.

Dozens of other lakes dot this section of northeastern Pennsylvania which is a drawing card for vacationists from Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

TOURIST TRIES RURAL ROADS, LAUDS SCENERY

A District of Columbia tourist suggests in a letter to the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce an interesting way to tour the Keystone State. He writes:

"Previously I had been over most of the main highways but this time I just started out without any destination in mind keeping more to the country roads often not knowing just where I would come out. In this way I was able to see some beautiful country spots which otherwise I would have missed."

From the tourist division of the Department the writer received literature describing Pennsylvania's attractions, many of which are located short distances off the main roads.



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON IN VALLEY FORGE STATE PARK
—Courtesy Adolf Muller

HISTORY OF VALLEY FORGE

Valley Forge, situated in Montgomery and Chester Counties, Pa., is notable as the Winter Encampment of General Washington and his Continental Army, December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778. The encamped troops, about 11,000 men, suffered from cold weather, disease and hunger largely through inadequate commissary provision. Despite this suffering and the death of about 3,000 men, General Von Steuben, appointed Inspector General by General Washington, drilled and trained the soldiers into a re-organized efficient army. At Valley Forge General Washington and his men received news of the Alliance with France May 6, 1778, and evacuated the encampment June 19, 1778, going on to victories in New Jersey and to the re-occupation of Philadelphia. The original encampment ground is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and by

legislative enactment May 30, 1893, "created for the purpose of perpetuating and preserving the site, to restore it as nearly as possible in its original condition as a military camp, and maintain it forever as a public place or park." Original stone houses occupied by General Washington as headquarters, by General Varnum, as court martial quarters, and by the Commissary are standing in good state of preservation. Three forts, miles of entrenchments, other military works and the original forge are preserved. Other interesting units are the National Memorial Arch, Letitia Penn Schoolhouse, statutes of General Anthony Wayne and General Von Steuben, restored soldiers' huts, bake ovens and hospitals.

It is a happy coincidence that here on these sacred acres, where in 1777-78 American history was made, has been established an extensive planting of the world's finest and most beautiful flowering tree, the Amer-

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

ican dogwood. These are to be seen much like squads of soldiers, silent sentinels atop these historic hills of Valley Forge today, and with God's help, for generations to come. It is a remarkable fact that these dogwoods are today responsible for the largest pilgrimage to any such shrine. Almost a million people, from near and far, annually come here during the month of May to see this greatest all-American outdoor flower show. All who come to see this splendid display of nature in her flowering glory go away inspired by the beauty that is American. It is fitting that we who love America, and love its institutions, gather often in memory at least, for the purpose of dedicating these world famous American dogwood trees to the greatest soldier in America's History (The Father of Our Country), General George Washington, and to his Army, as a loving tribute to men, who, by their hardships in these same hills, set free the people of these United States forever.

The Valley Forge Encampment area owned and administered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania totals 1,650 acres.

There are several places set aside for picnics and sports, and one place is set aside for trailers to camp over-night. There is also a large section occupied annually by the Boy Scouts to the number of four or five thousand at a time. Their tents and their other equipment is a sight that is worth seeing. At least it was to me the most interesting thing to see these boys set up their own cooking arrangements with every utensil they used made by their own hands. Then the Park is used a great deal the year round for ceremonies of all sorts, especially by the Veterans' Organizations, and each Sunday in the year one of the states of the Union has its Sunday and either the Governor or his Representative makes the address of the day.

NORTHWEST AREA OF PENNA. HAS MANY TOURIST MECCAS

This is another one of a series of "See Your State" tours prepared by the State Department of Commerce

Northwestern Pennsylvania's ideal climate and abundance of resorts are responsible for that section's growing popularity with tourists and vacationists, the State Department of Commerce reports. More and more persons are finding that area a refuge from hot weather places and hayfever and asthma attacks.

On the sandy beaches of a seven-mile peninsula at Presque Isle, escapists from routine and weather enjoy the cooling breezes of Lake Erie. Developed as a state recreation area, the Erie resort offers sail-boating, surf-bathing, surf-fishing and picnicking.

Conneaut Lake, on U. S. 322, about 10 miles west of Meadville, is a pleasant resort where blankets come in handy in the evenings. Hotels and inns plan full summer programs for the entertainment of guests.

There is good swimming and picnicking fun at Canadota Lake, a few miles east of Cambridge Springs and at Clear Lake, near Spartansburg.

Fishing and camera enthusiasts flock to Pymatuning Lake, another outstanding state park, easily reached from U. S. Routes 6 and 322. Towns located nearby are Linesville, Shermansville and Espyville. Pymatuning is the largest artificial lake in the State. Pymatuning is easily accessible from Erie, Pittsburgh, Oil City, Butler, New Castle, Beaver Falls, Ellwood City and their vicinities.

A few miles north of Warren is located the Cornplanter Indian Grant which is of great interest to tourists. The inhabitants are beginning to renew the old arts and crafts of their people.



RUSTIC CABINS IN WOODLAND SETTINGS LURE THOUSANDS TO KEYSTONE STATE PARKS. THIS ONE IS IN WHIRL'S STATE PARK NEAR WILLIAMSPORT AND EAGLES MERE

—Courtesy Keystone Motorist

Kane, situated on a high plateau at the junction of U. S. Routes 6 and 219 has special laws forbidding the growth of certain flowers and weeds annoying to hayfever and asthma victims. Several small colonies have been formed for those who seek a "sneeze-less" vacation land.

In Allegheny National Forest motorists can travel over good roads leading through unsurpassed scenery. There are 120 acres of virgin white pine, many 300-year old hemlocks and other trees enabling visitors to glimpse Penn's Woods as they originally existed.

Another haven for cool-weather fans is Cook Forest State Park offering miles of picturesque hiking and riding trails, rustic cabins and picnic areas. Spreading over parts of four northwestern counties it is easily reached from Warren, Kane, Johnsonburg, Oil City, DuBois, Punxsutawney and the Pittsburgh district.

Elliott State Forest Park, a few miles north of Clearfield has attractive cabins and developed picnic areas.

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Elliott State Forest Park, a few miles north of Clearfield has attractive cabins and developed picnic areas.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



A SOLDIERS HUT—VALLEY FORGE STATE PARK

SAFE DRINKING WATER IN STATE FOREST AREA

Pure drinking water is assured for visitors at the State Forest recreation areas this summer, Dr. William H. Lang, Sanitary Engineer, Bureau of Parks, Department of Forests and Waters, said recently.

For the first time in the history of the Department, analyses of all existing supplies have been made which shows that 96 per cent are safe for drinking purposes. Supplies which are slightly contaminated will be corrected and improved as rapidly as possible, and in the meantime, they will be adequately posted calling the attention of the visitors that the water is unsafe for drinking purposes. Where no signs appear, the water has been tested and found to be pure.

In 1939, only 48 per cent of the water supplies were free from contamination, in 1940, 84 per cent, and in 1941, 96 per cent. This improvement is the result of an extensive sanitary survey which covers drainage, sewage, cesspools and other forms of sanitation as well as drinking water to safeguard the health of those visiting the State Forests.

To provide more permanent sanitary conditions with respect to drinking water, an extensive well drilling program is now being conducted. A total of 35 wells have already been drilled with the purpose of augmenting present supplies to insure an adequate supply of safe drinking water to replace spring supplies which have been or may become contaminated.

NEW "SKYLINE DRIVE" OPEN FOR MOTORISTS

Pennsylvania has a new "skyline drive" between Scranton and Carbondale now open for public travel, the State Department of Commerce reported. Special dedication services were held July 25 as a feature of the Scranton Diamond Jubilee and Centennial Celebration.

The new stretch of road scales the shelf of the mountains overlooking industrial towns and the picturesque Lackawanna Valley. Cost of the Highway was approximately \$1,500,000 and shortens the distance between the two communities, Scranton and Carbondale, from about 15 miles to 11.43 miles. It passes over some of the richest coal beds in the world.

At the southerly terminus of the new roadway in North Scranton,

where it intersects with Route 611, is located what is called Pennsylvania's first true traffic oval to be designed by State Highway Department engineers. The oval is 250 feet wide and 350 feet long. In the center stands a monument of anthracite mounted on a granite pedestal.

Another recently-dedicated skyline drive in Pennsylvania is the one leading to Waggoner's Gap from Carlisle, forming a connection between Cumberland and Perry counties. At the summit, which has an altitude of 1,510 feet, ample space has been provided for parking space because of the unusual scene which can be viewed from these. It is said that on clear days it is possible to see smoke from the plants in Hershey and the dome of the Capitol in Harrisburg.



A TYPICAL CAMP SCENE



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ROADWAY THROUGH MAIN DOGWOOD GROVE—VALLEY FORGE STATE PARK

—Courtesy Adolf Muller



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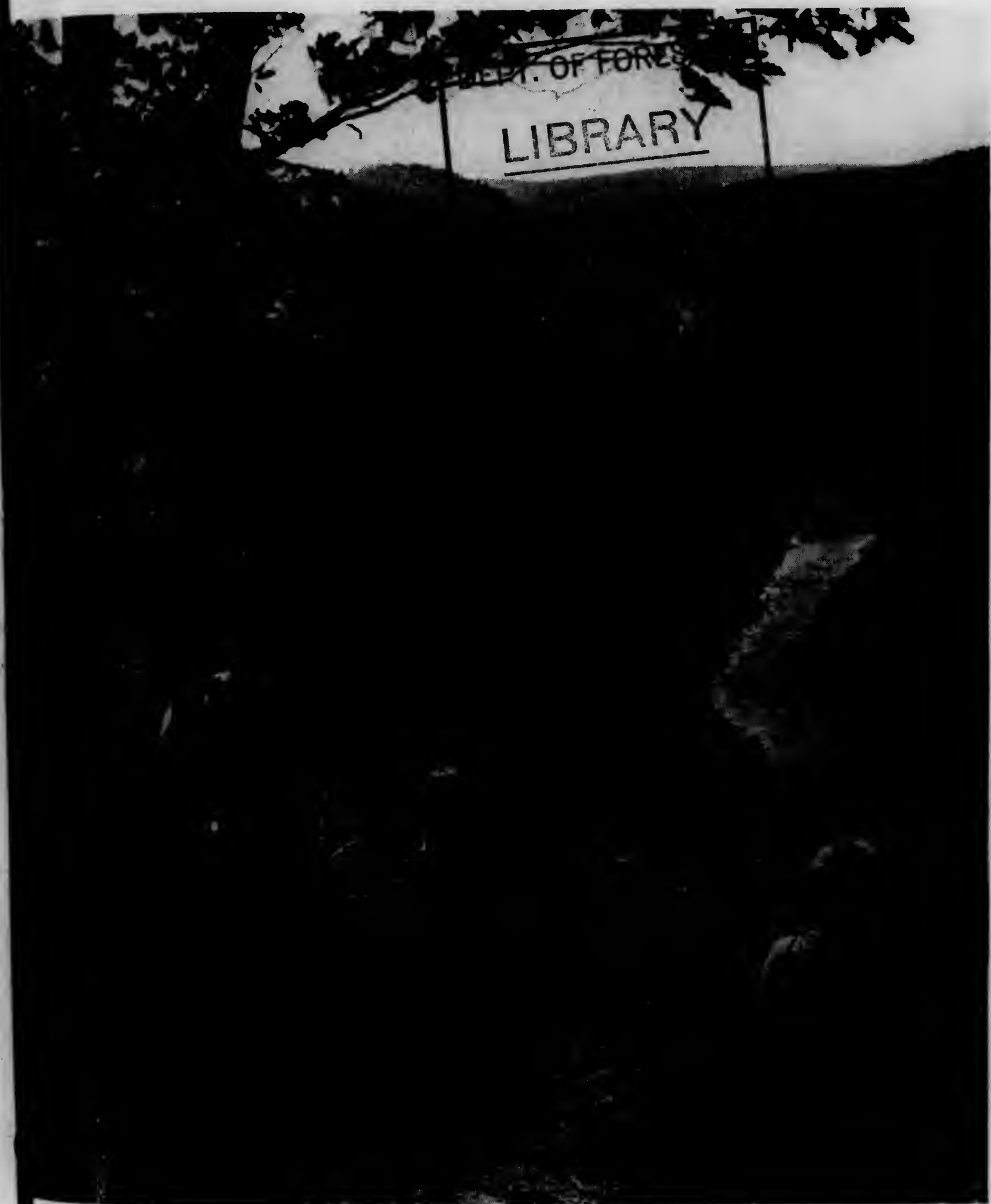
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PENNSYLVANIA

» PARK  NEWS «

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PENNSYLVANIA'S GRAND CANYON

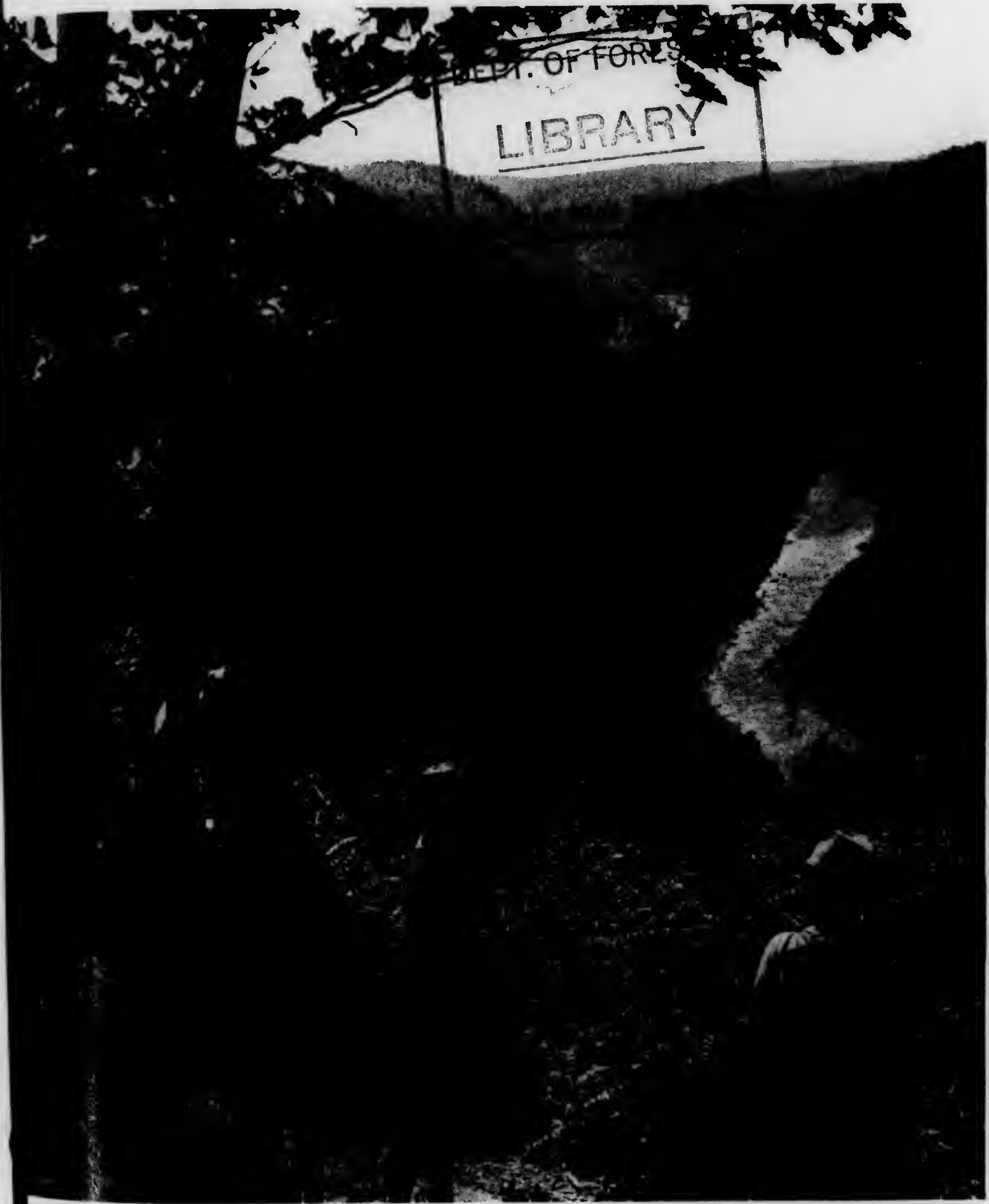
—Courtesy Penna. Dept. of Commerce

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PENNSYLVANIA'S GRAND CANYON

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

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RICKETTS GLEN

Secretary G. Albert Stewart of the Department of Forests and Waters has recently informed that negotiations for the acquisition of Ricketts Glen have been reopened and there is every likelihood that they will be successful. It is expected that the Commonwealth will soon acquire approximately 10,700 acres, including the glen.

Our active member, Col. Ernest G. Smith, has contributed the following from an editorial in the *Times Leader* of December 1st.

Indications from every angle point to the early acquirement of a desirable acreage of the Ricketts estate, inclusive of its famous Glen, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The happy culmination of negotiations seems imminent after a maze of misunderstandings, many confusing options and a long deferred ambition on the part of representatives of the public at large to acquire this scenic tract of North Mountain for perpetual use and enjoyment of the public as a State park. Between 10,000 and 11,000 acres of one of the most notable estates in the country will pass in the transfer. From grandfather to father and then to the present heirs of Col. Bruce Ricketts, a vast acreage of mountain lands has been in control and ownership of one family.

Acquired a few acres at a time by a pioneer of that then wilderness, added to by Colonel Ricketts and later by his son, W. R. Ricketts, now representing the estate, the stone post-road tavern originally built on Lake Ganoga as a place of refreshment for the woodsman, traveler, hunter and fisherman has since been noted for hospitality of an older day rivaled by no institution of its kind the country over. Many now living but scattered over the country, remember with great satisfaction the fame and convivial atmosphere of the tavern, now the Summer home of W. R. Ricketts and his family. While the famous stone tavern was later remodeled as a private family residence it has nevertheless lost none of the flavor for hospitality that

gained it wide reputation through nearly a century.

The sale of what has been regarded as the home estate has never been advocated by the present Ricketts heirs due to their attachment for the place. The history of overtures looking to a sale of a sufficient part of the acreage as a site for a National and later a State Park covers many years. In early days of the Brain Trust at Washington some brilliant intellect schemed out a plan of National Parks which would have a scenic background of mountain and lake to which public attraction would be added through an economic plan of acquiring innumerable acres of farm lands adjacent thereto. The intention was to divide up the farm land into small tracts upon which the Federal Government would construct small homes for occupancy by those who lacked employment in large industrial areas. It was supposed tenants of these small farming tracts, with government help in the purchase of farm equipment, could grub a living out of the ground in order to keep their heads above water until employment offered.

Ten years ago, someone down at the Capital knowing the writer had consistently advocated the purchase of a portion of the tract for public use prior to a possible division of its broad acres into private tracts, much as has befallen the original Albert Lewis estate, sent on a representative of the Interior Department with instruction to have this column accompany the representative over the Ricketts and other tracts suitable to the purpose in mind. After one trial of a similar plan in New England, the Federal Government was to learn that removing unemployed to a few somewhat unproductive acres was a blowup. Not able to make a living, what few tenants took advantage of the plan failed to approach a living and were thrown back once again on government support.

Then followed another plan of Federal connection with lands in Pennsylvania which resulted in the acquirement of the present Hickory Run site in Carbon

County on donated lands of the late General Trexler. The development of this has cost a mint of money with no batting average to speak of as a public park except for the select few. The Federal Government then dropped out of the picture after spending some \$20,000 for a survey of the Ricketts tract and surrounding farms, taking options on same and surrendering these options at their expiration. Then those who have for many years sponsored the site above all others in the Commonwealth as a State Park took up the loose threads of transactions where Uncle Sam so ineptly let them dangle.

Back and through the web and warp of many overtures for the Ricketts acreage for public purposes has been a volunteer Statewide organization known as the Pennsylvania Parks Association. Some nine years ago this association held its annual convention in Wilkes-Barre and naturally spent a day at the Glen as guests of Mr. Ricketts and the late Judge McLean. So thoroughly sold on the scenic advantages of the place in addition to its adaptability as a real State Park which could gain national reputation, that association has since held uppermost in effort the task of securing the site by State appropriations. Upon passage of the Malloy bill after strenuous efforts of all concerned by the last legislature, the association once again held its convention here in October, more determined than ever to follow through to a successful conclusion.

From a recent visit of a special committee of this association and other civic bodies for a conference with the Ricketts family it was discovered that no meeting of minds between buyer and seller had ever really occurred. Through a misconstruction of letters relating to an amount of some three quarters of a million dollars which had been expended by the Ricketts family on the estate, the Governor evidently inferred that this was the amount now asked for acquirement. Such was not intended although that sum has actually measured the cost

through the years of dam building, the construction and maintenance of Glen conveniences, upkeep and miscellaneous expenses. Moved to leasing certain tracts of the property for lumbering purposes by a 300 per cent boost in taxes and having practically no income from same, the Ricketts heirs sought to hold together a large acreage suitable for public use. They had been fooled early and often in respect to options, surveys, promoters and all the rest.

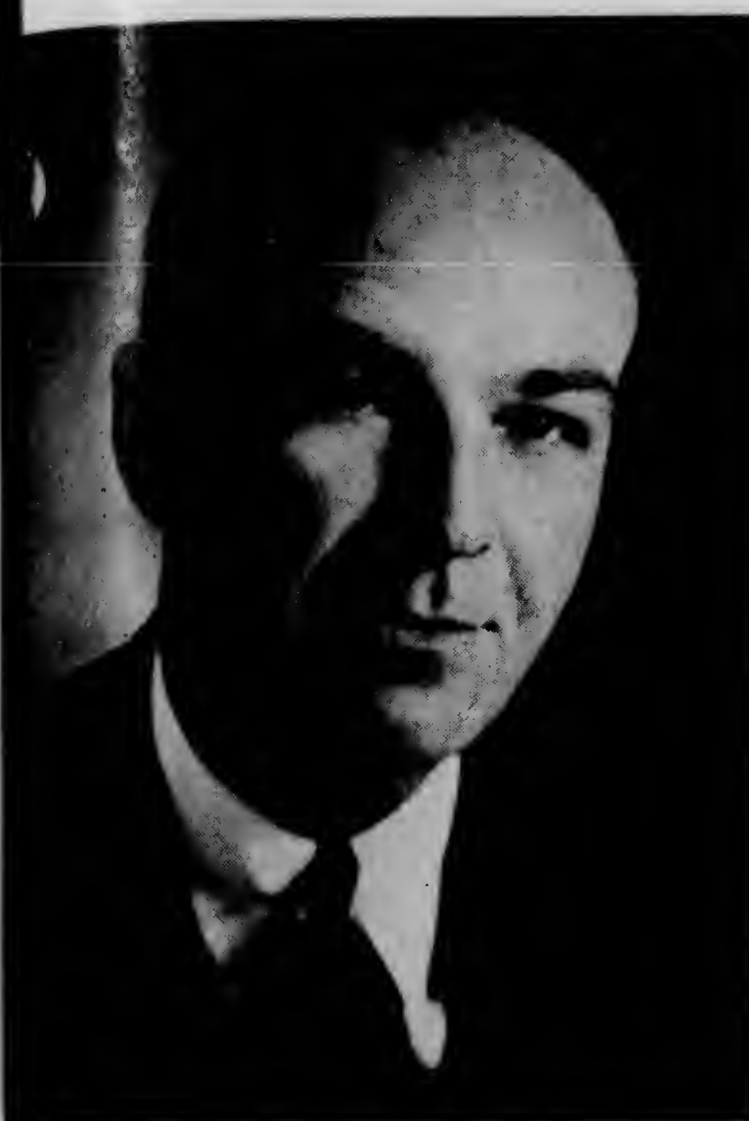
To make a long story short, negotiations last week now promise a satisfactory conclusion to all concerned in the eventual creation of Ricketts State Park. A meeting of minds has at length occurred. When concluded after all these years of patient effort on the part of various sponsors of the plan who had no other interest than that of achieving a real State Park for the enjoyment and recreation of the present and future generations of a teeming industrial population, the commendable project now seems to be nearing a successful and satisfactory status in keeping with its beneficial possibilities.

J. MAXWELL SMITH

In December, 1940, J. Maxwell Smith was elected to membership in the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Parks Association to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Borton Weeks, his lifelong friend and associate, whom Mr. Smith had also succeeded as president of the Keystone Automobile Club and its affiliates.

His election as president of the Keystone Club brought to the top in its management, an executive who over the last two decades worked in close association with President Weeks in building the organization from a small local club of 4,000 members to the largest motoring organization in the East, with an enrollment of over 60,000.

Mr. Smith served in the World War as a member of the U. S. Army Ambulance Corps attached to the French Army from June, 1917 to April, 1919. After the war, which interrupted his studies at the



J. MAXWELL SMITH
A PENNA. PARKS ASSN. DIRECTOR

University of Pennsylvania, he became an engineering assistant to the Bell Telephone Company in Atlantic City, N. J., leaving that post to enter the Keystone organization in 1920.

He served successively as Executive Secretary, Secretary and General Manager of the Club, and Assistant to the President. In addition, he is General Secretary and Treasurer of the American Automobile Touring Alliance, and a member of the executive committee of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme.

Mr. Smith was signally honored at a meeting in Mexico City in September by his appointment to the Executive Committee of the newly organized Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs.

Representing the Keystone Automobile Club at this meeting, he took an active part in what is regarded as one of the most important achievements in American motoring, facilitating as it will travel between all American countries.

He is a member of the American Legion and the Masonic Order. He lives at Merion with his wife and three children.

A HIKER IN RICKETTS GLEN

By Wm. J. Serrill

A walk through Ricketts Glen is an experience. I accompanied a group in attendance at the Annual Meeting of the Penna. Parks Association. With pleasant anticipation I set foot on the woodland trail which threads its way through the glen. We descended, but a vigorous friend tells me that he prefers to walk up, as one thus meets the charming waterfalls head on. There is something to this. At any rate, having started at either end, one must go all the way through; there is no turning sideways out of this glen.

The sides of the glen consist of what I take to be a sort of micaceous schist; it disintegrates under weathering; the laminae maintain the horizontal position in which they originally settled as sediment. They stand out conspicuously and form a beautiful surface to the cliffs and walls. The bed of Kitchen Creek is filled with dark flat rocks, apparently of slaty nature. Their sharp straight edges form ideal crests for the many cataracts. Also, for the make-up of the stairways paralleling the falls, by means of which the trail keeps along with the stream. These steps have not been cut; they consist of selected stones picked up from the stream. I admired them; they helped to keep the glen wild and natural. Rustic handrails on these stairways would help. Felled tree trunks, with axed treadways, carry the trail over the stream at frequent crossings.

The glen is heavily wooded; giant hemlocks, oaks, maples, tulip poplars; this is the forest primeval. The hemlocks form the piece-de-resistance. The glen is dusky even in sunshine.

We could not stop to botanize. The mosses, lichens and ferns abounded. Many patches of oxalis formed the most beautiful ground cover; their brilliant green, and delicious detail by graces of

the charming shape of the leaves, were entrancing neighbors to the trail. I looked in vain for gold-thread or Linnaea, plants which frequent similar places at Mount Desert; we are too far south for them. Dr. Fogg tells me that the glen is a treasure trove of rare plants; in our hurry, only two plants new to me were seen, both shrubs; one a maple (*Acer Spicatum*, Mountain Maple), the other a holly (*Ilex monticola*); both northern plants, coming into Pennsylvania only along the Alleghenies. Oh! for a week at Ricketts Glen!

Of birds I found practically none; some mallards on the lake at the head, and the ubiquitous crow; where were the downies, nut-hatches and chickadees? The thrushes, of course, were silent. At times, birds must abound.

HEALTHFUL RECREATION FOUND AT WHIRLS ENDS PARK Pa. Dept. of Forests and Waters Service Letter

One mile east of Forksville, Sullivan County, and along the historic Loyalsock Creek, lies the Whirls End expansive and popular recreational area. This locality has long been a familiar spot to the native countrymen because of its unique topography. During the lumbering days the waters of the "Big Sock," as the creek was termed, was used extensively in transporting logs to markets and mills farther down the stream. It is said that a most striking spectacle of natural beauty greeted one at what is now the park. Because of the high precipitous mountains which seemed to close in the valley from all sides, the natives named the spot "Whirls End," and truly this same feeling greets the traveler today as he visits this forest park, which seems to lay at the bottom of a giant cup as the mountains rear themselves to form the high rim on all sides.

A newcomer to this park area will find most of the activities and crowds, especially during the summer season, largely around the pool. From this point a large picnic area extends back along the mountainside. Unfortunately, the

main highway divides this park area into two portions. Because of this and because of the popular bathing pool, many of those who visit the park fail to see the greater part of this area. Very close to the two main parking areas is found the concession building. Here a variety of refreshments and food may be obtained. Souvenirs of all descriptions are also offered for sale. Below this concession stand lies an expansive picnic area along the Loyalsock Creek. Many park users prefer this picnic area to that across the road near the swimming pool. Between the two parking areas stands the log Administration Building which houses the ranger in charge of the park operations. He is available for information and help every day during the summer season. A macadam road leads from the main highway past the Administration Building and concession stand, crosses the Loyalsock Creek where it penetrates the tenting area. This area is ideally situated along the creek and can conveniently accommodate up to 40 tenters at one time. Regulation tenting platforms are provided here. In addition, fireplaces, picnic tables, well water, and latrine facilities complete the arrangement for this tenting area. From the tenting area a macadam road leads through the cabin settlement. These cabins are constructed of wood, logs and stone, and are of various designs. Ordinarily each cabin accommodates from two to six persons. Seventeen cabins are available for renting the year 'round. Sanitary well water is also provided here.

Those who use the park will become familiar with the number of nature trails within the area. One trail traverses the shores of the creek from the swimming pool to the tenting area. Another begins at the low water bridge at the Loyalsock Creek and gradually ascends the mountainside overlooking the park area. From the pool one may again ascend the mountain and come to the old township road, now impassable for vehicle travel. This old road makes an ideal nature trail since it runs parallel with the mountain



—Courtesy Dept. Forests and Waters
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—WHIRLS END PARK

and offers beautiful views to those who wish to travel it. It has been found that during the past year or so, this park area is not confined to summer use only. On the contrary, we find picnickers, hikers and hunters using it approximately ten months out of the year.

WHIRLS END PARK STRIKES A NEW HIGH IN ATTENDANCE

On Sunday, August 11th, one of the largest crowds congregated at Whirls End Park. From many reports it is believed that no less than 10,000 people used the park during the day. At least six states were represented among the people enjoying the facilities offered in this area. The life guard in charge of the pool reported that during the height of the day approximately 300 people were bathing at one time. Only once during the day was he called upon for aid. During the entire day it was estimated that more than a thousand people used the pool.

As early as seven o'clock in the morning picnickers presented themselves at the park to reserve table space. On this particular day it was found that the picnicking facilities did not meet the demands.

WINTER SPORTS IN PENNA. WILL DRAW INCREASING CROWDS

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec.—Pennsylvania expects its best winter vacation business in years, Mark S. James, Secretary of the State Department of Commerce, said today.

"Since vacations depend on the amount of spending money available and, with a greater amount of money in circulation now than at any time in the history of our country, more persons will find it possible to tour the State and visit winter resorts," Secretary James said.

Because of the influx of sports enthusiasts expected this season, several Pennsylvania fun areas have taken steps to

the charming shape of the leaves, were entrancing neighbors to the trail. I looked in vain for gold-thread or Linnaea, plants which frequent similar places at Mount Desert; we are too far south for them. Dr. Fogg tells me that the glen is a treasure trove of rare plants; in our hurry, only two plants new to me were seen, both shrubs; one a maple (*Acer Spicatum*, Mountain Maple), the other a holly (*Ilex monticola*); both northern plants, coming into Pennsylvania only along the Alleghenies. Oh! for a week at Ricketts Glen!

Of birds I found practically none; some mallards on the lake at the head, and the ubiquitous crow; where were the downies, nut-hatches and chickadees? The thrushes, of course, were silent. At times, birds must abound.

HEALTHFUL RECREATION FOUND AT WHIRLS ENDS PARK Pa. Dept. of Forests and Waters Service Letter

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Because of the influx of sports enthusiasts expected this season, several Pennsylvania fun areas have taken steps to-

ward the expansion of facilities to add to the vacationists' pleasure. Approximately 20 resorts in the Keystone State are ready to launch the season with the first good snowfall.

There are new ski tows, toboggan runs, skating rinks and several new shelters have been constructed for the convenience of sportsmen.

Railroads and bus lines are expected to run special excursions to the winter fun areas. Those traveling by motor will find highways cleared of snow.

The enjoyment of winter sports in Keystone State resorts is increased by the exceptional beauty that winter brings to the landscape. Almost half of the State is still covered with forests. Evergreens bend low with their white winter load; frozen waterfalls form fantastic cascades.

East, west, north and south in Pennsylvania—there are resorts that can be reached in a few hours from any point.

In the western part of the State there are four places specializing in winter activities. One is Laurel Mountain Slopes, east of Pittsburgh, near Ligonier. It offers skiers slalom and beginners' runs, five ski tows, long slopes and ski instruction.

Near Champion, between Somerset and Pittsburgh, a snow resort consists of facilities for skiing, ice skating, sleighing, sledging and tobogganing.

Deer Valley, 100 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, has skiing, bob-sledding, tobogganing, ice skating and sleighing.

Mount Summit, 50 miles south of Pittsburgh on U. S. Route 40, is popular for skiing, tobogganing, ice skating. This resort also offers sleighing and sledging parties.

In the northwestern part of the State there are miles of sports land in Cook Forest State Park where snow enthusiasts can enjoy skiing, ice skating, tobogganing, bob-sledding, camping in cabins and hiking. The Park is 100 miles from Pittsburgh and Erie and 15 miles north of Clarion.

In Kane, high on the Allegheny Plateau on U. S. Route 6, there are ac-

commodations for skiers, ice skaters and toboggan and bob-sled fans. Dances and trail parties are enjoyed.

Central Pennsylvania winter sports are at their best in Eagles Mere, a short distance northeast of Williamsport just off U. S. 220. There is skiing and tobogganing.

In the same sector is the Penn State Ski Centre, six miles east of State College on U. S. Route 322. There are facilities for expert and novice skiers and excellent ice skating rinks and ponds nearby.

In Northeastern Pennsylvania is the popular Ski Bowl at Montrose, U. S. 106, north of Scranton. At present they are featuring skiing since there are miles of open slopes and several ski tows. Ice skating facilities are being planned.

The Pocono region resorts—Buck Hill Falls, Mount Pocono, Skytop, Pocono Manor, Mountainhome and Pocono Pines—offer skiing, ice skating, bob-sledding, dog-sledding, sleighing, hiking and tobogganing. All of these places are easily reached from Stroudsburg which is considered the hub of the area.

PROMOTION OF TOURIST TRAVEL IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Pa. Department of Commerce Report)
Pennsylvania's Third Largest Business

In addition to the powers and duties conferred on the Department of Commerce to promote the industrial advantages of Pennsylvania, the Department is required "to plan and conduct a program of information, advertising and publicity relating to the recreational, scenic, historic and highway facilities, advantages and attractions of the Commonwealth."

The tourist business is Pennsylvania's third largest business, exceeded only by steel and textiles. The Travel Bureau of the United States Department of the Interior reported that tourists spent \$324,262,000 in Pennsylvania in 1938, and \$339,860,000 in 1939. Because of the discontinuance of foreign travel due to the European war, tourist expenditures in 1940 should be between \$350,000,000 and



—Courtesy Penna. Dept. of Commerce
PREPARING TO TAKE TO THE OPEN SLOPES

\$400,000,000 in Pennsylvania. Actual figures for 1940 will not be available until sometime in the future.

Tourists entering the State benefit almost every type of business, including hotels, restaurants, stores, theatres, gasoline stations, cabins, etc. This healthy volume of imported dollars gives employment to many thousands of Pennsylvania citizens, without draining away an equivalent value in products or resources.

In addition, the State's income from its gasoline tax is increased substantially through greater tourist travel.

Increased vacation travel, since the Department of Commerce tourist promotion work began, has resulted in an increase of millions of dollars in tourist expenditures in Pennsylvania. Despite such gains, the cost of the Department's tourist advertising and promotion program was only 3½ per cent of the in-

creased yield to the State from its gasoline tax during the Department's first year of operation.

Thus, it will be seen, the Department has returned to the Commonwealth itself, through reduction of the relief load and other savings, and through increased revenues, *many times the amount that the Department cost the State.*

This direct benefit to the State's finances, of course, is in addition to the larger and equally tangible benefits which have accrued to communities, to industries, to merchants, to wage earners, and to the people of the whole State through plant expansions, new industries, heightened employment, *greater number of tourists*, and sharply rising purchasing power.

Cost to the State

For the 1937-1939 biennium, the General Assembly appropriated \$500,000 to the former State Publicity Commission

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for tourist promotion, and \$125,000 to the State Planning Board. The combined appropriation to these separate agencies was \$625,000.

In 1939, their functions were transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce, to which also was assigned the pioneer task of seeking to develop industry and expand markets within the State.

The Department is operating under appropriations of \$400,000 for tourist promotion, \$230,000 for industrial development and general administrative expenses, \$108,000 for the Planning Board, and \$20,000 for the salary of the Secretary of Commerce. The total for the 1939-1941 biennium is \$758,000.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING AT HARRISBURG Excerpts from the Minutes

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Parks Association held at the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, on November 20, 1941, there were present: President Ellwood B. Chapman, Swarthmore, Vice-President Dr. J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, A. M. Custer, Johnstown, Ralph E. Griswold, Pittsburgh, Jos. R. Kendig, Renovo, Wm. J. Serrill, Haverford, Mrs. R. W. Stadden, Bartonsville, Edw. Woolman, Haverford, Paul R. Eyerly, Bloomsburg, and Herman Cope, Media.

Morning discussions centered around the Ricketts Glen project which at present is in the negotiation stage.

If and when the Ricketts tract is acquired, it is hoped a comprehensive State Park Program can be formulated.

Reference was frequently made to Secretary Stewart's address at the recent convention and to his evident plea to our Association for aid in educating the legislators to the great need for Parks and recreation and adequate funds to support the Parks already in existence and new ones to be obtained and developed in the future.

The suggestion was made that we review Markley Stevenson's Survey of the recreational needs of the State in order

to see whether his study may not form the foundation upon which we can build.

Upon motion duly seconded the Association went on record as favoring a State Parks Commission within the Department of Forests and Waters to be appointed by the Governor, to serve without pay and to be convened by the Secretary of the Department as a member ex officio.

It was further moved and seconded that Mr. Ralph Griswold prepare a resolution, to present to the Federal authorities, which would put our Association on record as opposed to the construction of a dam in the Clarion River which would in any way impair the value of the Cook State Forest Park. Secretary Stewart is to be consulted regarding the wording of the resolution and the time for its release to the press.

Mr. Custer told us of an effort being made to get the Bethlehem Steel Company to convey 3,000 acres of land to be added to the Stackhouse Park outside of Johnstown.

Mrs. Stadden reported upon the excellent work which she has been doing in educating the Women's Clubs in our program and in trying to get them to join our Association. In her work she has already gotten key women lined up in 11 counties.

She told of the desire of the women of Luzerne County to establish in the Ricketts tract, if acquired, a wild Flower Preserve such as might rival that at Bowman's Hill.

Because of the great need for an Endowment Fund and Finance Committee it was suggested that we solicit the aid of two certain individuals to see whether one or the other or both might serve us in the acquisition and formation of such.

Reference was made to the Publicity Campaigns in other States as for instance Indiana, Nevada and New Jersey, and we were informed that through Fish and Game and other outdoor publications we can get all the publicity re State Parks that we can use.

Much consideration was given to ways and means of raising funds for Association use.

It was believed that several Foundations if convinced of the worthwhileness of our program might be induced to contribute, and Mr. Griswold is to present a list of Foundations likely to be able to help us. One suggestion was that we get 50 contributors of \$100 each per year for three years so that we might employ a paid field secretary who could properly carry on the details of our development work.

Upon motion duly seconded, our Association went on record as approving a recommendation made by Mr. Larry Woodin of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, that the Department of Forests and Waters purchase certain farm land adjacent to the Harrison State Park and develop such so that the tourists and visitors to the Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania shall have available the necessary facilities which cannot now be had in the present limited area of the Park.

Although there were many other subjects for consideration, it became necessary to adjourn before they could be presented.

PERSONALS

Mr. John R. Williams, chief of the Department of Parks within the Department of Forests and Waters, is in the Pottsville Hospital in a very serious condition and it is doubtful whether we shall again have the benefit of his services to the Commonwealth.

For three or four months Mr. Milford T. Bratton, chief of administration, has been acting director of Parks. He has just been on his vacation, the pressure of business during park activities having prevented his getting away sooner.

Our fellow member, Samuel L. Smedley, of Media, Pa., altho over 80 years of age, is probably more active in park matters than any other man of his age.

He has been president of the Delaware County Park and Recreational Board since its organization and has been largely responsible for the purchase and leasing of the county's park lands. Quite recently thirty-two acres of a heavily wooded area adjoining the Samuel L. Smedley Park near Media was leased and next season will be used as a camping site.



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WHIRLS END RECREATIONAL AREA
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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

TIDINGS FROM NORTH MOUNTAIN CLIMB—THE METHUSELAH HEMLOCK

DANIEL S. HARTLINE

We have followed the kindly advice given from the heart, out of life's experiences, in choice English, by that grand old Scotch mountaineer, John Muir, in the crisp, appealing, picturesque words of his superb book, "Our National Parks," saying:

"Climb the mountains and get their good tidings;

Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into the trees;

The winds will blow their own freshness into you and the storms their energy;

While cares will drop off like Autumn leaves"—in loving, lingering beauty.

Some of these "good tidings" you, no doubt, got from this day's climb *down*, which, though made easy here, is generally harder, and less safe, than *climbing up*.

To share the goodness of the tidings of this great forest with me, years ago, I invited one of my university teachers, Prof. D. S. Johnson, of the Botany Department of Johns Hopkins University, to come with me.

No auto then: so the B. & S. (Board & Shingle) R. R. train to Jamison City, and the trail walk from there.

With many wondrous findings—"tidings"—that brought us the rich joy of it, we came to the edge of Lake Jean (earlier called Mud Pond): from farther east, Lake Leigh, we started on our hike this morning.

It was a glorious forest of grand virgin timber up to this time—wonderful, awe-inspiring—a veritable "God's first temple," evoking one's spirit to an attitude of worship.

But, the cyclone of '96, and subsequent fires, had wrought their fearful devastation; as if in rebuke of Col. Ricketts for allowing his lofty sentiments and his mighty love for the forest to outweigh his right, perhaps his duty, to reap the forest harvest. Years before, in splendid enthusiasm, he had said to me, "Hartline, you will never, in my time, hear the

lumberman's ax ring through this glorious forest."

Now the lumberman's ax was ringing through the forest; the song of the saw became the shrill screech of lusty greed—not with Col. Ricketts. For him it was the wail of sorrow, as he saw his great tree-friends quiver and crash to the horizontal.

Fit wagons carried great loads of enormous logs to factories for transformation to houses, barns, furniture, machines, tools, bridges, fences, matchsticks for our cigarette smoking, newspapers and magazines, for our Sunday reading, and the like.

The harvest of the forest, great tree-bodies, still ministering to human welfare—as in life so in the carcass of death.

But some logs, too big to handle, were left as if to make hotter forest fires, or greater depth of forest mold, as now rotting piles here and there, on the forest floor, testify.

The great stumps, closely crowding each other over large areas, gave us a bewildering sight. We were 5 miles or more up the mountain. Our train for getting Dr. Johnson to his morning class at the university was due in time, that seemed to me short, for certainly making it. I told the doctor that if he was sure that his class could not get along without him, if he could not stay till morning, we had better hurry off on our *walk* which might grow to be a *run*.

But the fascinated doctor had never seen such a sight, and was eager for more "tidings." I hurried on; he lingered. From far ahead I heard his call. When I hurried back I saw him seated on one of the big stumps—not the biggest, but a big one with a clean-cut surface on which the annual rings could be easily and accurately counted, and so give the tidings accurately.

When I joined him he had made a little headway, counting from the pith-center outward. I thought—"good-bye, train!"—and mounted the stump. He stopped long enough to mark his place of count. Jabbing his knife blade into



—Courtesy Dept. Forests and Waters

WHIRLS END PARK PAVILION

the stump half-way between the pith-center and the bark he said—"Hartline, I began counting at the center, and will count to the knife; you begin there and count to the bark." We added counts and got the amazing result—969 rings (31 less than 1,000), each standing for a year's growth!

Johnson's wish for that particular train bothered me. "If we run most of the way, we can make it."

I had no time to make the usual notes. But I had been a Sunday School lad and remembered some things Biblical. One of those was the answer to the catechism question, "Who was the oldest man that ever lived?" I knew that Methuselah was given that honor and that his age was given as 969 years. I didn't need any notes. The tree had the age of Methuselah!

We had a tree near enough to a thousand to be written about as "The 1000-year Hemlock" as Enos Mills did of the pine in his charming "Story of the 1000-year Pine."

Looking about us, we saw bigger stumps, therefore the trees that were, had greater age. "The Biggest Hemlock on the Mountain," so marked by Col. Ricketts, must have had considerably more than 1,000 rings, judging from our measurements of its girth and comparison with our stump. This in Pennsylvania—not California!

We made our train!

I have told this story frequently for the sheer pleasure of sharing the "good tidings" of mountain climbing.

The Bureau of Forest Research of the University of Pennsylvania got hold of it somehow, and asked me for facts usually wanted for their records. I gave them what I had, and they named the tree—*The Methuselah Hemlock*. The stump has rotted away. It is forest mold, the choice stuff for the growth of mosses, ferns and different tree people, still ministering in beauty to human living, with other modes and forms, lying far ahead.

The tidings considered so far have had to do with trees—wonderful enough!

TIDINGS FROM NORTH MOUNTAIN CLIMB—THE METHUSELAH HEMLOCK

DANIEL S. HARTLINE

We have followed the kindly advice given from the heart, out of life's experiences, in choice English, by that grand old Scotch mountaineer, John Muir, in the crisp, appealing, picturesque words of his superb book, "Our National Parks," saying:

"Climb the mountains and get their good tidings;

Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into the trees;

The winds will blow their own freshness into you and the storms their energy;

While cares will drop off like Autumn leaves"—in loving, lingering beauty.

Some of these "good tidings" you, no doubt, got from this day's climb *down*, which, though made easy here, is generally harder, and less safe, than *climbing up*.

To share the goodness of the tidings of this great forest with me, years ago, I invited one of my university teachers, Prof. D. S. Johnson, of the Botany Department of Johns Hopkins University, to come with me.

No auto then: so the B. & S. (Board & Shingle) R.R. train to Jamison City, and the trail walk from there.

With many wondrous findings—"tidings"—that brought us the rich joy of it, we came to the edge of Lake Jean (earlier called Mud Pond): from farther east, Lake Leigh, we started on our hike this morning.

It was a glorious forest of grand virgin timber up to this time—wonderful, awe-inspiring—a veritable "God's first temple," evoking one's spirit to an attitude of worship.

But, the cyclone of '96, and subsequent fires, had wrought their fearful devastation; as if in rebuke of Col. Ricketts for allowing his lofty sentiments and his mighty love for the forest to outweigh his right, perhaps his duty, to reap the forest harvest. Years before, in splendid enthusiasm, he had said to me, "Hartline, you will never, in my time, hear the

lumberman's ax ring through this glorious forest."

Now the lumberman's ax was ringing through the forest; the song of the saw became the shrill screech of lusty greed—not with Col. Ricketts. For him it was the wail of sorrow, as he saw his great tree-friends quiver and crash to the horizontal.

Fit wagons carried great loads of enormous logs to factories for transformation to houses, barns, furniture, machines, tools, bridges, fences, matchsticks for our cigarette smoking, newspapers and magazines, for our Sunday reading, and the like.

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There are more, others greater!

A few are suggested:

The geological history of the mountain is as much greater as the mountain is greater than its products.

You have seen a part of the two-headed ravine—magnificent Ricketts Glen.

Look into the mouths of some of the others as you pass them between here and Harvey's Lake.

Let your imagination build up for you a conception of the glorious work of these streams; sawing deep kerfs into the mountain, singing all the while; the ultimate disappearance of the falls; their potholes, big and little, their great boulders and logs, carcasses of the big trees from higher levels, many of them gorgeously decorated by gay blankets of mosses, ferns, herbs, shrubs, even trees—all sliding in jumbled masses down the slopes as if to bury the stream; making in its bed, piles of wild confusion and irregularity that fairly shriek at you to behold the glory of it all; but these masses are doomed to pass on in freshets, and by other forces, to function elsewhere, in different form to make new continents-to-be; the reduction of the entire mountain to a great peneplain, similar to the one from which it came, whose chief remnant now, is the present mountain plateau.

Don't miss seeing, sometime, the great Allegheny front—from Keystone observatory or from High Knob.

Be sure to see the deep gorge carved down by the glorious Loyalsock Creek, at Whirl's End.

Drive along the magnificent slope of an edge of the mountain between Jamison City and Muncy Valley; climb it and follow the trail to the Strawbridge fire-

tower, and looking over the vast landscape, let your imagination build up for you some conception of the vast ice-sheet it held in glacial times—1,000 feet thick on top of the mountain—according to the observations and calculations of the great State geologist Lesley.

Having done these you will like tiny man better, and, maybe, know better the cause of his foolish wars.

And from Crestmont at Eagles Mere, look over the amazing series of parallel ridges, each a grand mountain range. They seem like immense rock waves rolling towards you in magnificent mimicry of ocean waves of water in times of storms; each separated from his fellow on either side by a gracious valley holding happy human homes; and recall, all covered by the vast northern ice cap—desolate, bleak, colder than death, but not lifeless, because the creature that became man, was coming somewhere through it.

And before its work was done, there were carved out of it, mountain peaks, vaster, higher, more sublime, than the young Rockies now are.

Then try to make out the immense peneplain that was.

And remembering lovely Ricketts Glen!

Well, it does not pretend to rival the Grand Canyon of the Colorado through the Rockies. No, it need not. It is only Pennsylvania's glorious Kitchen Creek Falls of earlier days. Now rightly called Ricketts Glen, honored by the great name made in the battle of Gettysburg, and later in civilian life—always a great man.

Ricketts Glen only?

Isn't that enough?



—Courtesy Penna. Dept. of Commerce

A RARE SPORT IN THE MODERN ERA

MORE PARKS

MRS. NORAH A. STADDEN

Any worthwhile project can be greatly strengthened by the interest and cooperation it receives from large organizations, therefore in looking over the conservation and gardens program planned for the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs this year I was pleased to find the Park question receiving attention under the heading "More Parks to conserve our trees, flowers and wildlife, for recreation and research, and also to learn that the some 87,000 women belonging to the Federation are being urged to continue to support a program for more state, county and municipal Parks."

Since the Pennsylvania Parks Association is the agency carrying the banner, so to speak, for real State Park development in Pennsylvania, our Federated club women can render a real service to this Commonwealth by actively supporting the Pennsylvania Parks Association and its program.

The theme chosen by the new Federation administration is, "Women on the Home Line of Defense."

The preparation of this article is being punctuated from time to time by radio news of the attack on the United States

by Japan. The order has gone forth to every defense industry to guard against sabotage. Our defense production will be speeded up—the number of workers will be increased. We have been anxious about opportunities for the right kind of recreation for our boys in camp, and now we must give some thought to the recreational opportunities afforded the workers in defense industries.

Living, as I do, in the summer resort region of the Poconos I was able to see last summer what this mountain area meant to the defense workers in Bethlehem. Those men had no set vacations, at a moments notice they were given 24 hours or two days leave. Their great desire was to get somewhere close by into the outdoors. This coming summer the large industrial centers of our State will be more greatly crowded than ever and we will realize how inadequate are the facilities for healthful outdoor recreation within easy reaching distance.

During January and February Women's Clubs begin to think of programs built around conservation subjects. National Defense will be stressed—gardens for defense, forest products for defense, and we must also include State Parks for defense. But State Parks will not spring into being at the wave of a wand,

there must be a definite plan including suitable sites and their development, and most important, sufficient funds to set this plan in operation. This is the work of the Pennsylvania Parks Association and the greater its membership the more efficient its work for a working budget is needed.

Last year there were a number of Federated Clubs whose reports gave contributing membership in some state conservation organization as part of their conservation work for the year. There are three ways in which women's clubs can make a real contribution toward a successful park program for Pennsylvania: 1st, by joining the Pennsylvania Parks Association and with the payment of \$3.00 yearly dues the club will receive the publication "Park News;" 2nd, by sending to the Pennsylvania Parks Association the name of any endowment fund which might help the Association financially, and 3rd, by becoming acquainted with the purpose and aims of the Pennsylvania Parks Association.

It is my hope to have in every County of the State a key woman interested in State Park work. So far eleven counties have been so organized and the following women will be glad to give out information or help in any way.

Bradford County—Mrs. Ray Nobles, Sayre, Pa.

Centre County—Mrs. William Emerick, Bellefonte.

Delaware County—Mrs. Louis F. Dietz, 521 Lehann Circle, Springfield.

Indiana County—Mrs. John Warner, 44 N. 7th St., Indiana, Pa.

Washington County—Mrs. H. L. Molle-
nauer, Eighty-four, Pa.

Wayne County—Mrs. Harry Carlton, South Sterling.

Westmoreland County—Mrs. Earle F. Willson, Belle Vernon.

Mercer County—Mrs. Wm. S. McKay, 412 Main St., Grove City, Pa.

Monroe County—Mrs. R. W. Stadden, Bartonsville, Pa.

Names of women to serve in Pike and Columbia Counties are being sent later.

LEONARD HARRISON STATE FOREST PARK, WELLSBORO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, OPERATOR

BY LARRY WOODIN

Three years ago at the invitation of the Department of Forests and Waters, we were invited to take over the operation of the Leonard Harrison State Forest Park. If you will look over the enclosed report, you will see that in these three years I have put over \$7,000 in this Park in maintenance and operative payrolls, over \$4,000 in new buildings and improvements and over \$4,000 in publicity for the Park. *All of this has been done at no expense to the State.*

Attendance at Harrison this season is 11,000 people ahead of last year and we are way ahead of the figures that are shown for this year's budget.

Leonard Harrison is a spot now worthy of State Park treatment but due to our set-up in Parks it only gets State Forest Park attention. Would the Pennsylvania Parks Association support a movement in the future to enact legislation to make Leonard Harrison and the adjoining Canyon country a State Park? This has been my dream . . . that some day this area of 90,000 acres in this county (all of which is owned by the State) would some day be made a great State Park. I've done my job of showing that people will come by the tens of thousands to see it and that by properly operating it I can make it pay its own way. Now it is the State's turn to give it the treatment that it warrants . . . namely recognition as a great State Park and not just a chunk of State Forest with a picnic ground here and there.

I spent one day in Harrisburg this week discussing plans for our continuation of the operation, maintenance, supervision, publicity and improvement of Leonard Harrison Park. I am presenting the State with a five-year program of further improvement for Leonard Harrison Park which I propose to carry out at no cost to the State, the funds coming from the money received through the various Park operations. Among the

things I propose to do in Leonard Harrison are the construction of an addition to the combined entrance and souvenir building, the removal of obsolete latrines, the erection of new modern latrines, the permanent improvement of the Park water supply, the surface treatment of trails and terraces to be bordered with decorative stone walls in which at intervals will be located park benches, the erection of new picnic facilities, the installation of charcoal grills in the old wood-burning fireplaces and a general scheme of landscaping for the entire park.

If the State will continue to allow us to operate the Park we will make as many of these improvements each year as the Park earnings will warrant. We will assume the debt each year for these improvements and such improvements made become the property of the State. In the past three years I have spent over \$15,000 in Park maintenance, publicity and improvements and I hope to be able to double this amount in the next three years. Harrisburg has promised me at least two more years to operate the Park but I hope next week to show them enough contemplated improvements which I propose to make to convince them that it should be a five-year lease. This is simply an endeavor on my part to see Leonard Harrison made the Park that it ought to be without having to depend upon forthcoming State funds which at present don't exist.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS REPORT PEAK ATTENDANCE FOR 1941 TRAVEL YEAR

Breaking all previous attendance records by more than four million visitors, final figures for the 1941 travel year just closed show that 21,050,426 people visited the national parks, monuments, parkways, national recreation areas and military and historical areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Director Newton B. Drury recently reported to Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes.

This marks an increase of 4,308,571 people, or 26 per cent, over 1940, and constituted the eighth consecutive annual increase in park use by citizens, and the new 21 million figure compares with 3½ million visitors to national parks in 1933.

THE GREATER STATE PARK PROGRAM

Under legislative authority the Secretary of the Department of Forests and Waters is now creating 12 to 15 State Parks within the forests. These will contain no less than 1,000 acres each and for the most part will be enlargements of present forestry recreational areas.

Because of inadequate appropriations no improvements or expansions of the Delaware Division Canal or other properties can be made in 1942.

When the legislature meets again it will be our next move—ours to see that adequate provision is made for further acquisitions, development and maintenance especially within easy driving distance of the large cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

PRESQUE ISLE PARK VISITORS INCREASE

HARRISBURG, PA., DEC.—Records of attendance at Presque Isle State Park this year show an increase of approximately 10 per cent over that of last year, according to the State Department of Commerce. Final total for 1941 is expected to reach 2,000,000.

Located in Erie, Presque Isle affords Pennsylvania its only surf bathing place. There is a seven and one half mile beach and the entire park covers 3,200 acres.

During the fall and winter months many visitors enjoy feeding the deer and watching other animals in the vicinity. A flock of about 60 mallard ducks lives in the small pond by the side of the park highway where they are fed by visitors the year round.

Another event of the cold weather months at Presque Isle is the bird flight which proves to be of great interest to tourists.

**LINES FROM THE
SECRETARY'S REPORT
at the
ANNUAL MEETING,
WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Sept. 26, 1941**

On an enjoyable occasion such as this, one hesitates to inject into the program anything of an unpleasant nature, but figures do not lie, and the small balance in the treasurer's accounts reveals the sad truth that the campaign to save Ricketts Glen coupled with our ordinary expenses has depleted our assets.

To carry on we *must have more funds* either through our several forms of membership or from outright gifts.

Some five million persons have visited our State Parks this season. This indicates unmistakable interest in the forms of outdoor rest and recreation offered therein.

Unfortunately, few of these five million individuals have raised a finger to help or to contribute a cent toward the State Park movement or toward the acquisition of more and larger areas for parks. They are content to let the other fellow do the work.

Our Association is eleven years old, and in that time our group has maintained a vision of a great park system for Penna. With the limited funds at our disposal, we have been plugging away with faith that some day we would get a break.

I venture to say that many of you ladies and gentlemen are deeply interested in conservation matters and *do give* generously of your time and income in support thereof. However, if there are any who could contribute time or money to the work we are doing, I feel sure that if our officers live and have their strength you will some day be fully satisfied with the results. Not one cent goes to salaries—everything to promote the cause for which we are gathered here tonight.

As has been said so often, Penna. has lagged far behind other states in the development of a park system worthy of the name.

The Ricketts Glen project which has so recently been given support it is hoped may pave the way for a more rapid growth, but as I see it, we must get behind the movement all of the outdoor and recreational groups in the state. United we can go a long ways and much more rapidly than is possible if each group plugs along on its own.

Indiana has done an outstandingly good job along this line, and we can, if we will, profit from her experience as well as from that of other leaders.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, we again appeal for financial aid that we may go forward in the work which we have started.

Memberships at \$3 to \$25 a year, life memberships at \$100, contributions, endowments and bequests with no top limit set will help in a worthy cause. Don't run out on me.

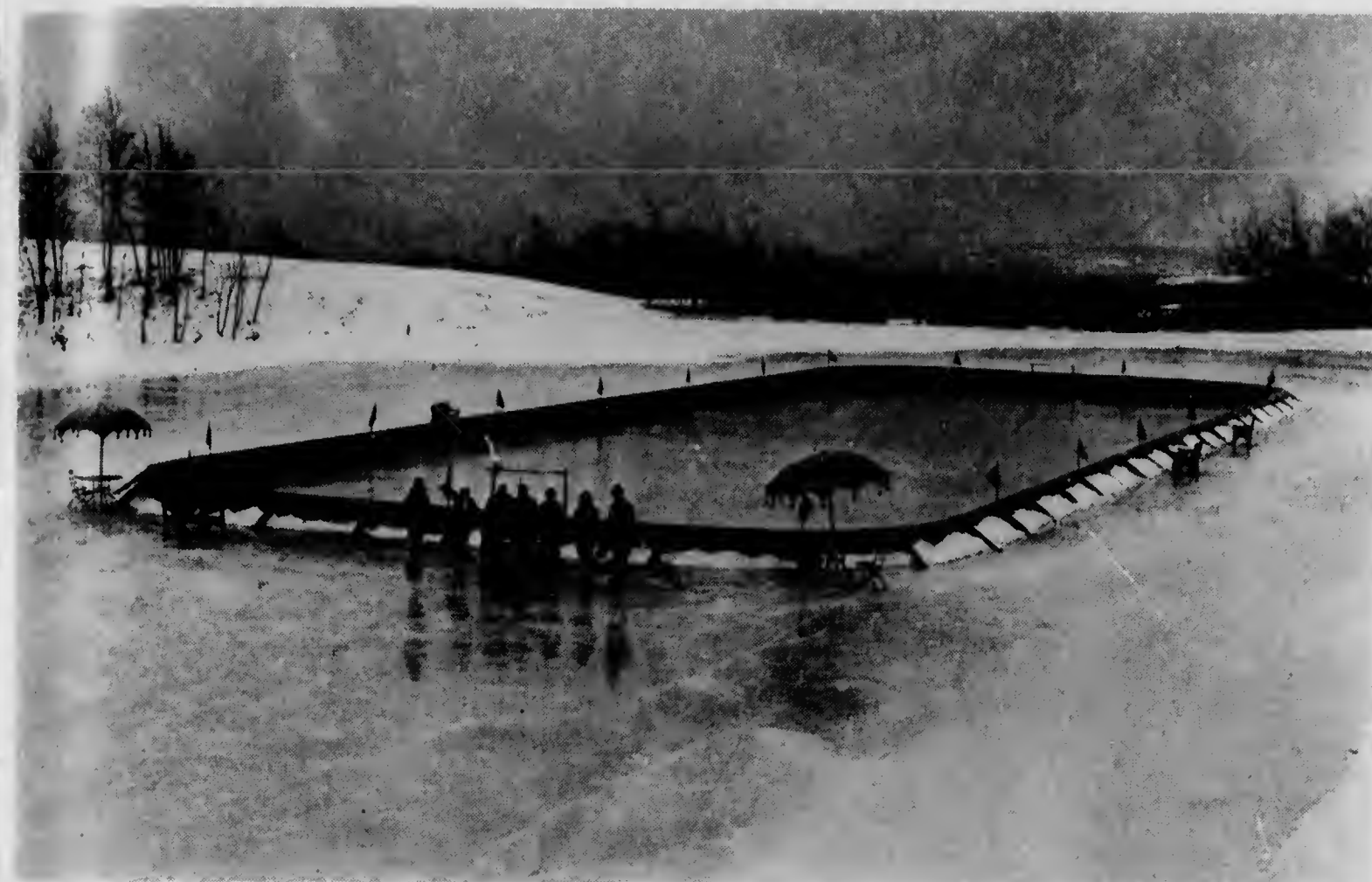
Give us the money and we will succeed.

**WINTER VISITORS WILL FIND
HIGHWAYS OPEN**

HARRISBURG, PA., DEC.—Winter visitors to Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians as well need have no fear of road conditions, says the State Department of Commerce.

Snow removal is guaranteed on 20,000 miles of highway this winter, the State Highway Department reports. This mileage is the largest in the history of the Department and is an increase of approximately 700 miles of snow removal over last year. Much of the mileage from which snow is to be removed covers highways serving industries engaged in defense work or adjacent to military camps or reservations. Some of the increase, too, will be on highways leading to the winter sports areas.

Nearly \$3,000,000 will be allocated for snow removal work and the Department also says that additional funds will be made available for the removal of snow if the winter is more than normally severe.



—Courtesy Penna. Dept. of Commerce
SKATING—A POPULAR WINTER SPORT

HAD I BUT KNOWN

Had I but known, back in my youthful days,

Of all the blessings Nature holds in store—

Had I but sought her rich and peaceful ways

And loved my fancies less and Nature more,

My life today would reap as it had sown,
A richer harvesting, had I but known.

Had I but seen the beauties of the Wild
With love-inspired and unclouded eyes,
Had marked the glories of the undefiled
Which every woodland flower typifies—
The lights and shadows of the distant green,

The majesty of trees—had I but seen!

Had I but heard the Thrush's even-song
With ears attuned to sylvan melodies—
Had followed up the symphonies among
The feathered songsters of the forest trees,

My heart today would find in every bird
A deeper, richer charm—had I but heard.

Had I but known and felt the Spirit's touch

When all my faculties were young and strong,

Had sought its guidance more and not so much

The lax allurements of the common throng,

My every sense would have divinely grown

And blossomed in my soul—had I but known.

—C. EDWIN SMITH.





Courtesy Penna. Dep. Comm.

END OF NUMBER